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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

"COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ORIENTAL	6934	F. N. Tillard	28th Sept.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5527	T. Leigh	12th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	6234	F. N. Tillard	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5527	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* PERSIA	5000	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steamers. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	G. Costanzo	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	G. Costanzo	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 605.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA		3,503	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIA	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
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This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Billiaffar	4,786	25th Sept. 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
dassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 11th September, 1901.

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BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Scharfe	30th September.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

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24, Meadows Street.
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67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 27th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1901.

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S. S. "KINSHIN MARU," Captain F. L. PYNE, 3,854 tons, will sail for CHINA and JAPAN, on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

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Manager.
No. 23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th September, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	21st Nov. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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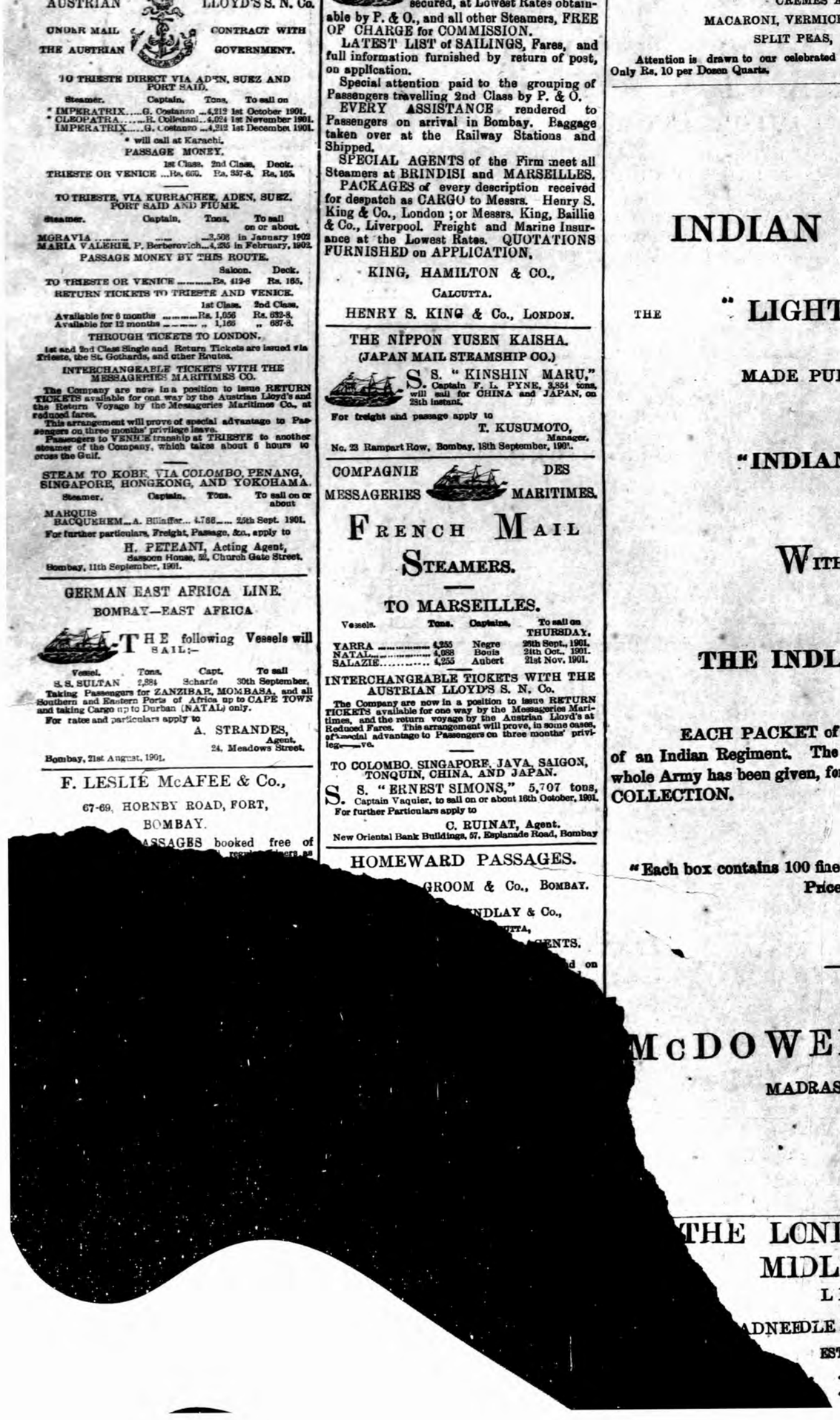

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EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

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For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

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"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
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Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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FOR SALE.

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CLOTH BOUND.

		Rs. a
The Log of a Jack Tar.	Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1 6
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The lot for Rs. 15 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post Free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London

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With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
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Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND DRAWING OF "DIAMOND JUBILEE" Prizes, Rs. 5,000.

THIS interesting event took place on SATURDAY evening, the 14th instant, under the Art Union Principle, at Messrs. ARDESHER & Co.'s rooms, No. 178, Dharamtalla Street, at which our representative was present, and to judge by the thoroughly representative character of the large gathering, which assembled to witness the Drawing, it was abundantly clear that the proceedings had the full appreciation of the public.

On the evening previous our representative had witnessed the examination, or check, by a Committee (formed from among the purchasers of the articles advertised by the enterprising firm) of the wads corresponding to the number of the Tickets sold, which were afterwards, placed in a wooden box locked and sealed with the private seal of one of the members of the Committee and the Key entrusted to the care of another gentleman.

On the night of the Drawing the box was opened and the seals broken in full view of the entire assemblage, and the wads numbering about 6,500, were placed in a revolving Barrel, the prize wads being similarly bestowed in another Barrel.

Such of the Ticket-holders, who may have been doubtful as to the possibility of their Tickets not being in the Barrel, were invited by Mr. Ardesher to write their own numbers on blank wads (ready to hand) and to place them in the Barrel with their own hands, with the proviso that they would be allowed only one chance per Ticket, i. e., in the event of the original and duplicate both drawing prizes, only one prize, the first drawn, would be allotted to the holder concerned. There was, however, no response to this invitation, and the Drawings blithely proceeded from the two Barrels, one containing (as above shown) wads with printed numbers, and the other being the custodian of the 523 wads representing the allotted prizes. The two Gentlemen Drawers, (Volunteers from among the audience) were relieved by fresh couples at short intervals thereby affording complete satisfaction to one and all present on the occasion as to the fairness which characterised the entire proceedings.

The first prize of Rs. 1,000, Ticket No. 782, was won by Babu Tulsi Dass Dey, of No 44-46 Simla Street, Calcutta, and the second one Rs. 500, Ticket No. 5355, was drawn by Miss Dosabai Ardesher Barucha, of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, the remaining 521 prizes being absorbed by as many people scattered throughout the Peninsula.—"Evening News" Calcutta, 16th Sept., 1901.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

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BOMBAY GYMKHANA 11TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.
OCTOBER 28TH TO NOVEMBER 2ND 1901.

SUBSCRIBERS of not less than TEN RUPEES will receive a Season Ticket admitting them to the above Meeting, and also to the RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, which takes place this week. Ladies (accompanied by a subscriber) Free.

Applications for Tickets, together with subscriptions, should be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

T. L. ROBERTS,
W. P. KOE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Gymkhana, 23rd September, 1901.

S. S. "CROWE HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK Chabel or Bankot Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd September, 1901.

PROSPECTUS.
INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC competitive EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 21st October, 1901, at the following stations, for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, for which there are only twelve vacancies this year in the Bombay Command, and seven or more in the Bengal Establishment:

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.			
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.			
Do.	do.	Mhow do.	Mhow.
Do.	do.	Poona do.	Poona.
Do.	do.	Nagpur do.	Kamptee

Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the Personal Assistant to the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credites of HAJI ALLI AKBER BIN HAJI MAHOMED SHUFI KAZRANI, late of Bushire Mogal Mahomedan Merchant, deceased.

AGA MAHOMED SHUFI BIN HAJI ALLI AKBER of Bombay Mogal Mahomedan, the only Son of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Love Lane, Byculla .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 23rd day of September, 1901.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAMD & WADIA,
Petitioner's Attornies.

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY, No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN etc., supplied.

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Every Table should be fitted with one

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW CAZEE STREET, NOW CALLED CAZEE STREET.

On MONDAY, the 30th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Thacker Lalljee Doongersey and Jadowjee Doongersey, carrying on business in partnership under the name, style and firm of Messrs Doongersey Gangjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pinjara Soolaiman Hajee Shabhai by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated 6th the day of January, 1896, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the New Town at New Cazee Street, now called Cazee Street, on the east side thereof, in the Reclamation District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 816, new No. 8066, old Survey No. 1732 and new Survey No. 844, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6128, Street Nos. 216 and 217, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Cazee Street, on the north by the property of Bhunsalee Devidase Lalloobhoy, and on the south by the vacant ground of Khutree Joosub Hymoo, and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhoy, Pakvasa, and Chandulal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th September, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BREAD PLATTERS—Fine electroplated mounts with wood centres Rs. 16 and Rs. 20. In case containing Platter, Fork, Toasting Fork and Bread Knife, Rs. 88.—MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, a competent BUSINESS MAN with a thorough experience of Import Business, especially in Piece-goods. (Bonus on profits and salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to R. B. MELA RAM'S SONS, Lahore.

WANGHUI CANES, Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, Sterling Silver Mounts. Quite New. Inspection invited.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REMEMBER we do not behave in large Profits, but are satisfied by selling Makers Goods at a buying commission. Compare Prices? at SHROFF BROTHERS.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock.—Our PORT at Rs. 15 per dozen is well worth a TRIAL. It is a sound honest PORT and equal in quality to WINES sold at Rs. 30 per dozen.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED FOOD, unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality, at Rs. 4-12 per cwt. and Rs. 21 per Candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good Colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9 Medows Street, Bombay.

SATISFIED IN ASSANSOL.—A Gentleman re-ordering our MONSOON BOOTS writes:—"Everyone that saw the Boots were quite taken up with them." Brown and Black Monsoon Boots, leather lined throughout, Rs. 4-10 and 4-12 per pair.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

ENGLISH! ENGLISH!! ENGLISH!!! Blankets! Blankets!! Blankets!!! Special Offer, Grey 100" by 50", price Rs. 2. White 100" by 50", Re. 1-14, Scarlet, 100" by 50" (Sup. Quality) Rs 2-13 each, 96" by 50," Re. 1-12, 84" by 48", Re. 1-8, Coolie (Brown,) Re. 1-10, Army Blanket, Rs. 2-10 each. Cash with order.—NEWTON and Co, 64-2, Bowbazar St, Calcutta.

LONDON "TIMES," SATURDAY, July 6th, 1901:—"Messrs. W. and A. GILBEY have been APPOINTED by Royal Warrant PURVEYORS of Wines and Spirits to HIS MAJESTY the KING." Gilbey's Wines and Spirits can be had at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies the roughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

PHOTOGRAPHS recently taken of interiors and exteriors of the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Y. W. C. Association and Municipal building, also of the Presidency Match, can be had from RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-3 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Re. 1, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 2 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ABDOMINAL guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. O Works Ranghat, Bengal (In.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

"DUBONNET"

BEST

TONIC

AND

APPETISER

WINE

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

BY THE

MEDICAL FACULTY

To be had of—

D. C. COMRIGUR,—Market.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,—Medows Street.

THE GENERAL AGENCY,—Fort.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants: Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to

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SOLE AGENTS,
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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

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20% CARBOLIC SOAP

Cures and prevents Insect and Mosquito bites.

The strongest Carbolic Toilet Soap.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT

A Sovereign remedy for all Skin ailments.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, receives same for safe custody realising Interest Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	
,, 6 Months	
,, 3 Months	

The Bank offers
Constituents as
Securities
Stocks
Indu
The

GORAKHPUR BANK L

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDIT

Messrs. MEUGENS, K
& SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Last DIVIDEND paid at 3 p
of Rs. 100 each are available at

Further particulars and d
Deposits and Prudential D
tion to

MA

MA

BANKS.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1863.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) ,, 5,60,000
HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKO

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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 25th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS.
Manager.

Bombay, 13th September, 1901.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the season on 1st October. Application for admission should be made to the Physician-in-charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a medical officer.

LEIGHTON B. KER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd September 1901.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned on one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd September, 1901, Mr. W. HARVEY has been APPOINTED to officiate as AGENT of the Company.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 100,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY

MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mot[illegible] Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions [illegible] Remedies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, SEPT. 21.

Imports of Bullion ex s. s. Oriental from London on 21st inst.

Gold Bullion	5,39300
Gold Coin	1,50 000
Silver Bullion	18,03,890

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 21st inst.

Cotton	2,409 bales.
Wheat	12,775 cwts.
Linseed	1,461 ,,
Rapeseed	748 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,800 ,,
Poppyseed	320 ,,
Groundnuts	1,005 ,,
Castorseed	2,128 ,,
Rice	44,189 ,,
Myrabollams	444 ,,

Bank T. T.	1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d to 1-4
3 months' sight credits	1s 4 5-32d
Do. Francs	109 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	143 1-2
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been very quiet with all Banks quoting 1s. 3 31-32d. for T T and Demand and no enquiry at the rate. Forward is unchanged at 1s. 4d. Demand November and 1s. 4s. T T December-January. Three months, sight Bills are quoted 1s. 4 5-32d. for September-October and 1s. 4 3-16d. November-December. We quote at the close for ready delivery :—

Bank T. T. and Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. ,, ,, Francs	109 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened quiet at 96-10, declined to 96-8, and closes at the opening rate. A fairly large business has been transacted at our quotations. With the near approach of the settlement the market is unsettled, pending the financing of the large surplus stock in the hands of dealers.

FREIGHT.—There has been a quiet tone in this market, with very little business reported. Rates are practically unchanged at 13s. 6d. for October-November, 14s. December to February, 14s. 6d. March, and 15s. April-May, open ports.

SEEDS.—On reports of rain in the Punjab, there is a quieter feeling. Linseed is quoted Rs. 10-7 ready and Rs. 8-11 to 8-12 April-May. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 6-9 to 6-11 Brown Cawnpore and Delhi ready. Poppy seed is Rs. 8-10 ready and 8-3 to 8-4 April-May. Castorseed is Rs. 33-12 ready and Rs. 32 April-May. Wheat is easier at Rs. 5-0-6 for white Delhi April-May. Gingelly seed business has been done in Hewree at Rs. 46 October delivery. Other descriptions are easier with no thing. We quote 15 per cent. Rs. 45. 25 per cent. Rs. 44, and 50 per cent. Rs. 41-8.

COTTON.—There is no change in the spot market. With a fair enquiry an small stocks prices are well maintained. In the Sutta market, following the decline at home, and very good crop reports from all the growing districts, rate shave declined about Rs. 2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 21st September, as compared with the statement of the 12th September :—

LIABILITIES	Sept. 12.	Sept. 21.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,37,257	49,16,253
Public Deposits at Branches	32,31,381	31,04,423
Other Deposits	4,66,14,862	4,77,25,690
Post Bills	21,703	16,202
Credits undrawn	17,49,284	17,17,231
Rs.	7,38,59,537	7,49,79,777
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	84,65,407	84,41,299
Other authorised Securities	24,29,467	23,85,723
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	50,58,402	49,09,513
Loans do. do.	257,21,803	2,66,43,147
Bills discounted and purchased	121,32,705	1,21,54,256
Dead Stock	3,96,124	3,96,124
Stamps and Stationery	17,265	17,249
Balance with other Banks	5,75,906	6,85,547
Cash	1,88,19,311	1,93,33,919
Rs.	7,38,59,537	7,49,79,77.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownuggar 3 17-32
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 93 3-8
3 per cents. Rentes 101
3½ per cents. Sterling Loan 108 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 64 1-2
Bar Silver 26 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Mombassa left London yesterday evening

PORT SAID SEPT. 21

The B I S N C.'s Steamer Sangola left here this afternoon.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio and Rubattino S N Co. s.s. R. Rubattino from Bombay to Naples and Genoa left Aden on the 21st instant

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. Yarra left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 22nd instant at 6 p. m. and she is expected here on the Wednesday 2 Instanta 3 p m

HULLO THERE!

HULLO THERE!

Don't turn over this page without reading this short tale about a working chap. A chap "summat" like you, or me; just a plain working chap with a kind of history tacked on to him for life.

His name is Mr. Frank Leah, of Nagington Cottages, Childs, Ereall, Market Drayton, and this happened when he was 27. That's about the time, I reckon, that a chap ought to be playing football for his county. He related the facts on December 12th, 1900.

"I had always been the most temperate of men," he said, "but when I was 27, for some reason, anything like an ordinary meal began to punish me. Gradually the pains, like a weight on my chest, and between the shoulders and in the stomach, got so bad that I had to throw up work."

What's a chap want to be throwing up work for, [illegible]igel's Syrup will in time put him[illegible]be to acute rheumatics in the

[illegible]ck on his club. He was [illegible]d the pain was that [illegible]lay twisting and [illegible]ruel, and [illegible]ing

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water 7-6m., 6-43a. Low water, 0-6m, 1-40a.
City Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Rugby Football Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. to-day.

J. J. HOSPITAL.—The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the gift of a Book case and 94 Guzrathi Novels from Mr. Dinshaw Mervan, Merchant of Bombay, for the use of the patients in the Parsi Ward of the J. J. Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe via Marseilles consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French mail s. s. Tarn will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 4 p. m. on Thursday the 26th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. E. Bradley, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	Wit' Flying Colour
Overture	Crown Diamonds
Barcarolle	Sur le Lid
Selection	Sylvia
Valse	Ander Schoneu Blouen Donau
Galop	Murkur

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A YEAR FOR TWO SAREES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, was engaged with the hearing of a case in which Tookaram Manjee was charged by Constable Morris with theft of two "sarees" belonging to a woman named Jankee and valued at Rs. 2-8. The "sarees" were spread out to dry when the accused stole them. There was another case of a similar nature against the accused who pleaded guilty to both the charges. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment as two previous convictions were recorded against him.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. F. J. Straugman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Gunpat Gopal with criminal breach of trust in respect of a few household utensils belonging to one Moontram, residing in Kholbhat Street. It appeared that the accused, who was a hawker, pretended to be a repairer of copper vessels and in that capacity he took some vessels from the complainant for repair which he did not return till his arrest was effected. Against the accused there were two other similar charges and the magistrate convicting him on all three charges sentenced him to undergo in all six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDRESS TO THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL.—The members of the "Instituto Luso-Indiano" performed a very pleasing duty on Saturday when they formally elected the Viscount de Wrem, the Portuguese Consul-General, as the President of the Institute. The hall was very tastefully fitted up for the occasion and His Excellency was received to the strains of the Portuguese National Anthem. An address of welcome on behalf of the Instituto was read and presented by Mr. L. Mascarenhas to His Excellency who acknowledged it by a graceful speech of thanks to the members. His Excellency during the short time he has been in Bombay has made himself exceedingly popular among the members of the Portuguese community.

WEDDING AT ST. ANDREWS POONA.—A very pretty wedding took place on Saturday morning at the Scotch Kirk, the marriage of Miss Mabel Edith Newell, daughter of Captain Newell, late P. & O. Co., and Mrs. Newell, to Mr. Stephen James Fitzhardinge Berkeley, St. Andrews' Church was very prettily decorated for the occasion with flowers and plants and the aisle laid with red baize. There was a goodly gathering of Poona people, friends of the bride and her parents mostly. The bride entered the church with her father, Captain Newell. She was dressed in a lovely satin dress trimmed with orange blossoms in loops. She had been preceded by the bridegroom, who with his best man, Mr. McGlashan awaited her arrival. The choir sang the hymn "How welcome was the call," and after the principal portion of the service had been performed by the Rev. J. C. Matthew, the anthem, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee," was sung. At the conclusion of the service the hymn, "For the beauty of the earth," was sung, after which the bride, her father, and the bridesmaid Miss Alice Newell, adjourned to the vestry and the newly married pair then drove off amid the hearty good wishes of those present. The party drove to the bungalow of the bride's parents where the wedding presents, both numerous and pretty, were inspected. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Rev. J. C. Matthew and responded to by the bridegroom. After a short time passed in congratulations the newly-wedded pair started for Bombay,—"Deccan Herald."

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

THE following is the result of the Poona Open Lawn Tennis Tournament :—

SINGLES.

Prize.—Challenge Cup value ten guineas and a prize value Rs. 75.

1st Round.

S. R. Arthur beat S. G. Halliday 6-3 ; 6-4.
Major R. M. Betham beat G. Keatings 6-0 ; 6-1.
C. V. Ommanney beat Captain J. Jackson 7-5 ; 6-0.
Captain H. A. Lane, a bye.

2nd Round.

Betham beat Arthur 6-2 ; 11-9.
Lane beat Ommanney 6-2 ; 6-0

FINALS.

Betham beat Lane 6-2 ; 6-3.

DOUBLES.

Prize.—Two Challenge Cups and two Prizes, value Rs. 50 each.

1st Round.

Major R. M. Betham and Captain J. Jackson beat Captain Glasford and C. V. Ommanney 7-5 ; 6-0.
The rest byes.

2nd Round.

Betham and Jackson beat C. H. Hill and Theobold 6-2 ; 6-1.
Captain Lane and S. G. Halliday beat S. R. Arthur and G. Keatings 8-6 ; 10-8.

FINALS.

Lane and Halliday beat Betham and Jackson 5-7 6-4 ; 6-3.

BADMINTON AT POONA.

The following is the result of the Poona Open Badminton Tournament, concluded last week.

1st Round.

Messrs. Bald and Fraser beat Captain Lane and C. V. Ommanney 15-4 ; 5-15 ; 15-10 ; 6-15 ; 15-3.
Colonel Clarkson and Major Betham beat Captain Kennedy and S. G. Halliday 15-2 ; 15-3 ; 15-4.
The rest byes.

2nd Round.

F. L. Sprott and Captain J. Jackson beat Bald and Fraser 15-9 ; 15-10 ; 15-9.
S. R. Arthur and H. F. Beale beat Clarkson and Betham 15-17 ; 15-12 ; 15-9 ; 15-6.

FINALS.

Arthur and Beale beat Sprott and Jackson 15-10 11-15 ; 15-12 ; 10-15 ; 15-10.

TRINITY COLLEGE MUSICAL EXAMINATION.

THE following results of the recent Trinity College London Practical Examination held by Dr Gordon Saunders Musdoc, Oxon, were gained by pupils of Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Cathedral Organist, Bombay:—Teacher's on Higher Division—Miss Procter, singing—associateship.

[illegible]r Division—Mrs Hopkins and Mr. Kabraji, [illegible]g—honours ; Miss Grogan and Miss Wray, [illegible]—honours ; Miss Sethna, piano—pass.
[illegible]rmediate division—Miss Mungavin singing—[illegible]s ; Miss Collett, piono—pass.
[illegible] Division—Miss Wilson, Miss Schneider and [illegible]hichgur, piano—honours ; Miss Chichgur, [illegible]g—honours ; Miss Gordon, singing—pass ; Miss [illegible]e and Miss Spooner, piano—pass.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

[illegible] BRAHMO SAMAJ AND ARYA SAMAJ, by Frank [illegible]ston, Macmillan & Co., Ld.
[illegible]I, translated by Krishnalal M. Jhaveri [illegible]navatty, Broach.
[illegible] REMEMBER, by Eustace H. Miles, M. A., [illegible] Warne & Co., Bedford, Strand, London,
[illegible]RT IN INDIA, by A. Grunwedel, tran[illegible] Gibson, revised and enlarged by J. [illegible]E., L. L. D., F. R. S. E., Bernard

[illegible] FALLING HAIR is caused by [illegible] in the skin so essential for [illegible]ing its growth. ROWLAND'S [illegible] the necessary nourishment, [illegible]aldness, and produces a [illegible] Also sold in a golden [illegible]es and Chemists for [illegible]97, Hatton Garden,

TOWN DUTIES ON GRAIN.

LETTER FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following is the text of a letter which the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on the 5th instant and issued to the Press yesterday :—

Sir,—In June of last year the Acting Municipal Secretary, on behalf of a Municipal Committee appointed to consider certain matters relating to the refund of Town Duties upon grain, addressed to this Chamber an enquiry as to the expediency of rescinding Rule XI, and thereby enforcing the production of import bills before refund could be claimed in respect of exports of grain by sea. In the reply made on the 22nd June 1900, my Committee confined themselves to a brief statement of their objections to the particular change proposed.

2. My Committee feel that the fact of that change having been contemplated or entertained by the Municipal Committee in question, that the reasons assigned for its abandonment, and that the alternatives then suggested, are such as might possibly have arisen from a failure to recognise the evils inherent in the present system of refund. The extent of those evils having recently induced the Chamber to undertake an exhaustive study of the working of the town duties during the period of the past ten years, I am now directed to submit to you certain conclusions and recommendations that appear to the members to issue from the investigation.

3. Since there was reason to believe that there existed very great discrepancies between the actual exports of goods subject to town duty and the quantities of such goods on which refunds had been allowed, a comparison has been made of the municipal returns in this connection and the Custom House figures for the same commodities.

4. In order to eliminate such fluctuations as might in a particular year, arise from excess of stocks or other abnormal circumstances, the Committee have, as already stated, gone over the past ten years and have taken, as the basis of the conclusions arrived at, the averages for that period both in respect of the municipal and of the Custom House figures. This procedure was made doubly necessary by the fact that certain municipal data were found to be given variously in different parts of the Annual Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioners.

5. The following is a summary of the town duty results in the form given annually in the report alluded to, but showing averages for the ten years 1890-91 to 1899-1900 ;—

Opening balance	Rs.	14,072	
Revenue	,,	18,76,964	Rs. 18,91,036
Refunds	,,	9,76,677	
Closing balance	,,	14,433	,, 9,41,159
Net Revenue		Rs.	9,49,877
Deduct cost of collection		,,	64,766
Actual Profit or net Revenue after payment of collecting charges		Rs.	8,85,111

In the net revenue, allowance has been made for three lakhs of rupees erroneously withheld by the Municipality in 1899-1900 (see Municipal report for that year, page 245), although the propriety of making such allowance might be disputed by persons not actually captious.

6. The following statement shows the values of total imports and of total exports as returned by the Custom House in all the commodities subject to town duty. It must be borne in mind that the quantities of commodities imported and exported, to which these values relate, do not tally with the quantities on which the Municipality has collected town duty and made refunds respectively. The statement also shows, in relation to the actual values of true imports and exports of town duty, refunds, &c. All these figures are ten years' averages :—

Total value, imports of specified commodities		Rs. 9,99,52,939
Town duty, gross revenue	Rs. 18,91,036	
Total Value, Exports		Rs. 7,92,63,810
Town duty refunds	Rs. 9,41,159	
Balance	Rs. 9,49,877	Rs. 2,06,84,129
Deduct cost of collection as before	Rs. 64,766	
Actual profit to Municipality	Rs. 8,85,111	

The following ratios appear from the foregoing statements :—

Ratio, Net Revenue to Gross Revenue	47·15 p.c.
,, Cost of Collection to Gross Revenue	3·42 ,,
,, ,, ,, Net Revenue	6·82 ,,
,, ,, ,, Gross Revenue plus Refunds	2·31 ,,
,, Town Duty Balance to Trade Balance	4·59 ,,
,, Actual Profit	4·27 ,,
,, Revenue to Value of Imports	1·19 ,,
,, Refunds to Value of Exports	1·18 ,,

Specific analyses of the trade in separate commodities subject to town duty have satisfied my Committee that there exist very considerable discrepancies between the quantities of such goods actually imported into Bombay and the quantities on which town duty is collected (such differences being mainly favourable to the municipal revenue), while the discrepancies between the quantity actually exported and the smaller quantity on which refund is paid largely exceed the difference that ought to result from the five-rupee minimum, if that minimum were a reasonable one. If that minimum be an indispensable part of the system and contribute substantially to the burden thereby imposed on trade, the circumstance may explain, but it does not palliate this particular defect in the system. If a large proportion of the aforesaid difference be made up of duty in respect of petty exports, then the five-rupee limit would appear to be too high. If such retentions, on the other hand, represent only a small proportion, then the discredit entailed by the large discrepancy between actual exports and refunds must be assigned to the general conduct of the department. The Committee do not, however, intend at this time, to formulate any theory to account for the differences in question or to assail the town duty system as a whole. It is their present desire to confine their criticism to certain of the bye-laws which greatly complicate the procedure, with the effect, as my Committee are satisfied, of imposing on trade in transit a burden of something like one per centum, and of affording occasion for extensive irregularities of a very pernicious kind.

9. Perusal of the bye-laws regulating the 'General Procedure' demonstrates the great complexity of the present system ; but in order to realize what that complexity entails upon the ordinary merchant, it is necessary to attempt to recover refund on goods without resort to expedients not contemplated by the rules. The system is, in fact, so involved that only with the best of good will on the part of the staff could it be conducted with reasonable promptitude. With a little manipulation and obstruction on the part of persons who have been permitted to acquire a species of vested interest in the routine of the department, that system becomes a maze of difficulties penetrable daily by those genius-loves that have beaten a track for themselves, or by such others as consent to recognise the vested interest referred to.

10. The examination undertaken by the Committee has left in the minds of the members no doubt that the effect of the present arrangement is to prevent the recovery of refunds in respect of a substantial quantity of goods properly entitled to them. On the other hand, it appears that the Municipality does refund more than half the duty it collects ; and if those refunds were made in such a manner as to insure their really reaching the merchants entitled to them, the ground of complaint would be restricted. But it is a matter of common knowledge that, although the Municipality pays out refunds on a larger quantity of exports, in very many cases only a portion of such refunds are actually received by the persons legally entitled to them, the balance presumably going to the members of the unofficial organization already alluded to.

11. Throughout the report of the Municipal Committee already referred to, and throughout all serious pronouncements on the subject, no attempt is made to deny the existence of corrupt practices. The general sense of the Report in question is that the present system gives rise to a large number of abuses, but that under that system it is not practically possible to abolish those abuses without creating a dead-lock. In the opinion of my Committee, the root of all these abuses is the bye-law requiring the production of import marks as a preliminary to recovery of refund. The Grain Merchants' Association represented to the Municipal Commissioner that it was not possible to comply in good faith with this regulation. No one who knows the conditions of much of the Bombay grain trade would dispute the perfect soundness of that contention. By way of proving that such reproduction of true import marks is possible, the Municipal Committee appointed to consider the matter asserted in their report that "the original marks are shown by merchants in the export forms and are certified to by the railway authorities as correct." They thereupon proceed, however, to show that this argument is spurious, seeing that "a system has grown up by which the requirements of the rule seem to be only nominally complied with. Importation bills relating to any import of grain, and not necessarily to the import of grain actually exported and on which refund is due, are said to be made to do service for the bill required by the rules. Owing to this practice, the Committee are informed that a regular trade in these bills is carried on, while it is greatly suspected that the marks are by no means genuine, the certificates of the railway authorities notwithstanding.

7 Nevertheless, the Committee are not in favour of the abolition of the procedure now in force, but would rather propose that more checks be adopted for prevention of the frauds which are at present believed to be practised. Although it is true, as stated by the Association, that no grain is produced in Bombay, and thus therefore all grain exported must previously have been imported (but not necessarily within six months before,) still, in the opinion of the Committee, to dispense altogether with identification of goods exported with those imported would be a great mistake, as it would give free scope to the perpetration of other frauds and seriously impair the town duty revenue.

12. At another part of the same report, reference is made to one dated 15th February 1900 by the Acting Revenue and Refund Audit Officer, in which he alludes to evidence produced in court to the effect that many descriptions of non-dutiable goods enumerated by him could be certified by the railway authorities as sugar, which in a dutiable article, and that refunds of duty that had never been paid could be obtained upon such certificates. He concludes with the dictum that if such frauds are possible in spite of such identifications, it can be imagined how much easier and how widespread their perpetration would become if this essential requirement were withdrawn. In the opinion of my Committee the reasoning here indicated is utterly unsound. They desire me to submit that, even in the absence of any other evidence, the admissions made in the passage alluded to suffice to condemn the system, and that the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn from them would be that, since these are the fruits of a system which imposes a nominal compliance with an impracticable condition, and which so compels exporters to form, directly or through intermediaries, such relations with the railway and refund employees as conduce to fraud, it would be wise, on every account, to abandon a provision that is notoriously a fiction, to eliminate all excuse for corruption, and to concentrate every effort upon that which may be effectively accomplished—the identification of export goods as belonging to a specified class entitled to refund at a prescribed rate. The Municipal Committee, in the passage quoted above, have suggested that the abandonment of the provision in question might give rise to "other frauds," and my Committee regret that the frauds referred to were not specified in order that the importance of this suggestion might be estimated. They do not at present see how the abolition of the rule could give rise to any frauds as serious and general as those which are known to exist at present. On the contrary, it is the opinion of the Committee, that if this rule be done away with, the chittiwalla and his organization will cease to exist : and for this reason they venture to urge upon you the propriety of abolishing it. Such abolition would necessarily carry with it the withdrawal of the six months' limit, seeing that the sole *raison d'etre* for the appointment of such a limit is in the facilitation of identification of goods.

13. The Municipal Committee indicated misgivings as to some injury which in their opinion was likely to be done to the municipal revenue by such exchange as is now suggested. If my Committee could see any reason to spare these apprehensions, they would make some other suggestion ; for they recognise that money must be found for the administration of the City's affairs. But they conceive it to be incumbent on the Municipality to see that its fiscal arrangements are not such as to call into being a whole class of suctorial middlemen. They can perceive no insuperable difficulties attending the effective preventive operation on the lines they now have the honour to suggest ; and they consider that the only revenues likely to be injuriously affected by the reform are those of the chiddwallas and other persons who engage in the counterfeits now practised. In using these terms, however, they do not desire to be understood as conveying an unqualified censure upon the class of professional intermediaries that has come into existence. For in my Committee's opinion the requirements of the identification rules, since they are utterly impracticable, are responsible for all the evils in question. The irregularities that have grown up are simply the result of an endeavour on the part of trade to find an issue from an "impasse" created by the by-law under discussion ; and although my Committee deal only with the business aspect of the matter, they are not blind to the possible view that the worst aspect of these irregularities is, in the public example they afford of corruption organized, sanctioned, and, as far as possible justifiable. For my Committee are sure that any effort to enforce the literal observance of the offending by-law, as was suggested by the Municipal Committee, could result only in a complete dead-lock and a demand for more extensive reforms than are now, with the greatest respect, submitted for your consideration. On the other hand, they have no doubt that the abolition of the provisions regarding the pretended identification of particular lots of goods and six month's limit within which such identifications must be made would result in such simplification of the whole system as will leave small scope for fraud of any kind. The point they wish to emphasise is that complexity is the root of all the trouble.

14. In making these proposals, the Committee, without discussing at length their bearing upon each of the separate commodities concerned, wish it to be understood that they have considered them in relation to each such commodity, and can recognise no insuperable obstacle in respect of any one of them.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary

FRAUD ON A MUNICIPALITY.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon. M. Justice Crowe were engaged on Wednesday in hearing arguments in an appeal in the case of Imperator against Ambashankar Uttamram. Accused was, in August last, convicted by Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, Additional Sessions Judge of Broach, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for three months. He was also convicted of wilfully falsifying accounts with fraudulent intent, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the two sentences being concurrent.

Accused was employed as a "nakedar" of the Ankleshwar Municipality since January last. It was his duty to levy octroi and toll on certain articles and carts coming into the town at fixed rates, giving the receipts for the amounts and entering them on the counterfoil in the book which he retained. When the duty exceeded three rupees, the importer would be sent to the Municipal Secretary, who fixed the amount, which was paid by the importer to the "nakedar." The receipts of each day were paid in to the Secretary the following morning with "chellans" showing the gross totals of octroi and of tolls. During the "nakedar's" absence for an hour each in the morning and in the evening, the work would be carried on by the pattawalla at the "naka," in this instance a man named Imam Masto. On the 28th May last, the accused was transferred to another "naka" and in the first toll "chellan" presented by his successor, the latter showed 75 toll passes in hand on the morning of the 28th instead of 155 in hand on the night of the 27th, as shown by the accused in the "chellan." This large discrepancy excited the suspicions of the Municipal Secretary, Muncharam, who sent for the books both of the toll and of the octroi, consisting of the books, the daily total receipt books and the "chillans." The entries between the 18th April and 28th May were all in the accused's handwriting except a few in the pattewala's ; several entries were almost effaced, the figures being rubbed out with water ; while in others the accounts were altered as well as the dates. On reconstructing the entries as far as possible, it appeared the accused had, between these dates, sometimes paid in more, and on most days a good deal less than the receipts, the net result being that he had defalcated Rs. 9-3-0 of the octroi, and Rs. 5 of the toll. The secretary sent for the accused, who signed an admission of his guilt, and placed the amount, Rs. 14-3-0 in the secretary's hands. Although the accused pleaded not guilty, he had not been able to explain the discrepancies. Other frauds committed by the accused were even more barefaced. Thus on the 22nd April, the octroi receipts from the total of the counterfoils amounted to Rs. 6-10-1. In the "chellan" of the following morning, the accused had paid in Rs. 1-6-1 and had pocketed the difference. The accused had not attempted any explanation, and his pleader had thought it proper to adopt a line of insinuations against the secretary and the pattewala, for which, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, there was not a shadow of basis. As to the embezzlement of Rs. 5 of the tolls on the 27th May, it was equally clear from the counterfoils that the accused had been guilty. The plea put forward by the accused in his statement before the committing magistrate, that the death of an uncle had affected his brain was, said the Sessions Judge, untenable, as the uncle apparently died two years ago. But considering his youth and his meagre pay, and above all, the exceedingly lax supervision of the Inspector Pestonjee and the secretary Munoharam, the Sessions Judge did not consider it necessary to award a heavy punishment. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE Madras revenue collections for this year continue to show a good advance, the total collected up to the end of August being Rs. 20 lakhs better than last year. Land Revenue is higher by only Rs. 2 2-3 lakhs, but Salt is higher by Rs. 6 lakhs Stamps and Excise each by Rs. 2 lakhs, Customs by Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs, and Forests by Rs. 2 2-3 lakhs each.

ON the 16th instant, a Marwari Brahman girl, while taking her usual bath in the river at Sukkur, just opposite the railway well, slipped into deep water and was drowned. There were a number of boats standing by and the boatmen could easily have saved her life, but as they were wrangling for a reward, which occupied nearly half an hour, after which they dived into the water in consideration of Rs. 25 being promised, the body was recovered almost immediately, but life was extinct. The deceased was about 15 years of age and had only been married four months ago.

SHIPPING INTELLIGEN[illegible]

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain E. E Smith, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Reverton, 2,235 tons, Captain J Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Natal, 2nd September, with ballast, and 9 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, 2,689 tons, Captain T Collin, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Liverpool, 27th August, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 23.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Readbreast	..Hill		Cruiser
a Torpedo boat No 100	..Lt	Comdr C S Hughes, R N	----
a Do	No 102..	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	----
a Do	No 103..	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	----
Investigator	.....	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	.....	.....	Indian Marine
Nancowry	.....	.....	Indian Marine
Mayo	.....	R W Gordon	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	.....	.....	Turret-ship
4 Torpedo boats	.....	.....	----

a Indian Defence Ships.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Reverton s	Williams	Natal, Sept 2
22	Crewe Hall s	Collin	Liverpool, Aug 27

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	R I M S Olive	Pidard	Madras

The steamer Bezwada, Captain Smith, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oriental, for London.
,, Mazagon, for China.
,, Rajpootana, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th September.

1. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.

Members requiring extra tickets for the Annual Prize Distribution, can obtain them, on application, from Fort Headquarters. It will be necessary to present tickets at the door.

2. The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company, Fort Head quarters.
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun drill.

3. There will be Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Road Head-quarters only this week as usual.

4. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from 10th instant :—Gunner R H Tucker.

5. The General Meeting of No. 2 Company ordered for to-day is cancelled.

6. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 23th instant, has been granted to 2nd Lieut A C Covernton.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R, A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FOOTBALL NOTICE.

1. The following are the teams including reservers for to-day's match vs Shropshire Light Infantry :—

Back, Higgins ; ¾ s, Cole, Fischer, Vitterv, Marton ; ½ s, Kelly Flower. Forwards, Spence, Stoddart (Capt) Piper, Flower, Spilling, A Green, Rowbottom, Stock bridge, Lenaghan, Griffiths.

2. Time of play can be seen in local papers. Team must be there sharp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—10 cases whisky, Chas Phillimore and Co.
Asia s—35 cases whisky Chas Phillimore and Co ; 298 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—500 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.
Stanley Hall s—5 cases sum, Chas Phillimore and Co ; 30 cases soap, A Ebrahim ; 120 cases Candles, Ewart Latham and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Kilvin s—5 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 125 kegs badore, H J Rustamjee and

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

EBARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months n all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

EBARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Ebard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

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BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2-per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON: HENRY S. KING & CO.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT? But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO., 2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION, CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,

HEAD OFFICE: WARLI. CLEVELAND HILL TELEPHONE No. 986.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA. BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:— MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude, PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers. ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23rd SEPTEMBER.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton picking partially begun. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Rapeseed being sown. Gingelly requires rain.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-crains suffering from want of rain.

Amraoti.—Has every appearance of a continued fair. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot Clear nights. Monsoon seems over. Cotton plants flourishing, but more rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Unusually hot. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Showery. Rain general over district.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing begun, where field operations were interrupted for want of rain. Cotton plants are flourishing, where already sown. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Bellary.—Cotton sowing making good progress. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	88 08	84 05	87 48	74 93
Monday, 23rd Sept., ...	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Total	88 08	84 05	87 48	74 93
Total fall to Sept. 23 1900	71 89	72 11	71 84	68 01
Total fall to Sept. 23 1899	31 77	34 81	40 45	35 56

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been somewhat irregular, showing a brisk fall at Nagpur, a brisk rise at Madras and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country lying to the east of Longitude 74°, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 13° in excess of normal in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Khandwa, Surat and Malegaon, and the minimum 6° to 7° in excess at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 104.° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity shows a considerable increase in Central India, Berar, Khandesh and at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Ahmednagar and Madras, and the sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at several stations in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency on the Malabar Coast and at Ailanabad, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Indore.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report is moving in a west-north-westerly direction and now lies somewhere between Raipur and Masulipatam. It is shallow, but as the weather is very hot and slightly unsettled in Berar, the Central Provinces Central India, the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency showers are to be expected. A feeble monsoon gradient lies along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay, where local rain is likely. If the disturbance moves in a west-north-westerly direction there is likelihood of light showers being received in Gujarat and Rajputana.

E. A. KENYON, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, Bombay, 22nd Sept.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·783
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Direction of wind*	WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	187
Fall of rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·81
" year	74·93
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 23rd Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21th August 1901, on 1,544·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	1,80,000	7,000	3,16,000
Or per mile of Railway	75	113	4	192
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	8,03,029	21,61,990	46,405	39,15,425
Total for 8 weeks ...	9,26,029	23,51,990	53,405	33,31,425
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,25,969	1,42,138	3,918	2,72,020
Per mile of Ry do.	77	86	2	165
Total to the corresponding date do.	9,09,056	26,25,042	44,031	35,78,129

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 49,980
Do. to date 2,46,704

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

All the Text Books and Music used in the examinations kept in stock.

S. ROSE & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOUGH—September 16, at Kasauli, the wife of Major C Gough, of a son.

PORTER—September 19, at 13, Queen's Road, Allahabad, the wife of W K Porter, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATHS.

BENJAMIN—September 19, at Multan, of heart disease, Catherine Benjamin, of Jhelum, aged 57 years.

JEFFORD—September 11, Miss Maude Jefford, eldest daughter of Mr A Jafford, Station Master of Kasguni, aged 20 years and 4 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Note the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilized.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron	5 8 each.
2 pints " "	7 8 "

KEMP & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

K. D.'s letter is too long and diffuse and touches on no new points. We cannot, therefore, insert it.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1901.

THE AMERICAN MARITIME REVIVAL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, the other day, seized an opportunity of repeating President McKinley's demand for an American owned and American built mercantile marine. Our cousins appear to be just awakening to the fact that they do not lick creation all round and that it is time they ceased to be dependent on the ships of other nations for carrying away their surplus produce and bringing them their requirements from abroad. As we showed, when the late President spoke at the Buffalo exhibition, his predecessors for the last half century had been urging the same thing—that America should build and own all her steamers. President Grant regarded the subject of the gravest importance, affecting every interest of the country to so great an extent that any method which would gain the end would secure a rich material blessing. It was in vain that Presidents and Senators spoke. They could not arouse enough sentiment to cause American capitalists to build or run ships. "They want our goods," said they, "let them fetch them." And that is what the old world has been doing ever since America's produce exceeded her requirements. President Arthur in his Annual Message of twenty years ago, deplored the continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States and he gave it as his opinion that the substitution of iron for wood should have kept that country at least abreast of her rivals. It had wrought great revolutions in the carrying trade of the world, but those changes could not have been adverse to America if she had given to her navigation interests a portion of the aid and protection which had been so wisely bestowed upon her manufactures. The fault lay entirely at America's own door if we may believe her Presidents. But we notice that in the efforts to revive efforts towards acquiring an American mercantile marine that the Presidents in their honesty stand almost alone. In the columns of the "Expansionist"—a journal which not merely publishes the names of the writers of its articles, but also their portraits—a Mr. William W. Bates, N. A., throws the blame on England and has written a phenomenally ill-natured article in which he tells "the story of British endeavour to paralyse our mercantile marine." He opens his attack with this remarkable declaration that Great Britain's active antagonism towards the shipping of America, beginning before the War of Independence and coming down to the present time, has been so natural and persistent that an impression of its injustice has not deeply entered the public mind. "Excepting for faithful history, many wrongs would be forgotten," he says, and he might have confessed that excepting for faithful history many of his statements might go unchallenged.

It is safe to appeal to ancient history in writing for the mob. As Mr. Bates knew well, his readers would not take the trouble to seek out corroboration for anyone of his allegations, nor even hesitate to accept them without the customary grain of salt. He is not content, as President Grant was, to go back to the time when iron took the place of wood in ship-building. He goes back to the days of King Alfred since which time he reminds the Americans, England has been a shipping nation of consequence and of power, "seldom inferior to rivals or enemies." The permanent English marine, however, did not come till a trifling matter of four hundred years ago. Two hundred and fifty years ago Cromwell's navigation laws established the supremacy and started British commerce in its work of extending British influence throughout the world. The national life of the United States began only a hundred and twenty-four years ago—a hundred and twenty-five after the British ship had earned the title of "Carrier of the Seas." Yet Mr. Bates quotes all this to our discredit. "Doubtless," says he, "from the British point of view, to cripple or suppress the shipping power of a rising state deserves only meritorious mention. From the stand-point of the victim, however, such work looks execrable." Brother Jonathan, as a victim, is delightful. Yet Mr. Bates would have us believe that he is in earnest, and he writes on: "The ruin of our marine by the machination of any foreign people, having the power, is of course greatly our fault; nevertheless the rival or enemy accomplishing the wreck by unfairness, fraud or violence should be held to his moral responsibility. There can be no success that will save selfishness, baseness and villainy from the odium of wrongdoing, in the case of nations and communities more than in that of individuals." Is not "Balderdash," an American word, capable o application here? Does Mr. Bate accuse King Alfred of ingenious fraud and violence towards America, or Cromwell or the men who drove her to shake off the British yoke? It is not clear whom, for surely America which "licks creation" will not plead guilty to allowing Great Britain to keep the wind out of her sails the past hundred and twenty-four years. The hands of the American settlers may have been tied somewhat and there may have been a lamentable want of tact in dealing with them, on many occasions, as there is in other of the British possessions to-day. But we calculate his countrymen will condemn Mr. Bates with considerable vigour when he tells them that they are still under the iron heel of Great Britain, that although she declared her independence a century and a quarter ago she is still our vassal and our victim.

When President Cleveland delivered his Annual Message in 1894 he reminded the citizens of the United States that shipbuilding had been protected to strangulation—not by Great Britain and not in the dark and distant ages—but within his own time. Mr. Bates in his love of "faithful history" conveniently ignored that fact and his memory also failed him as to how President Cleveland urged upon the country the necessity for reviving American ship-building by finding profitable employment for ships when built and as to his urging the appeal of the "ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans which appeared in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States." American capital has hitherto hesitated to venture in open shipping competition, its protection in the American coasting trade having restricted and strangled enterprise. But as we have learnt America is now buying and building fleets of large steamers and if the desire of the American Government is as strong as the speeches of recent delivery would lead us to suppose, the shipping companies may succeed in their appeal for subsidies and the English and foreign steamers now engaged in the Trans-Atlantic trade may find freights grow unremunerative. British supremacy in the Atlantic became established during the Civil War. As Mr. Henry Sell showed the other day the war demoralised American ocean-going shipping. His explanation is quite different from that of Mr. Bates and possesses this advantage that it has more accuracy and less extravagance of language. Wood made way for iron and sails for steam synchronously with the War. America was no longer able to build tonnage as cheaply as she had been in the days of wooden shipping. America then abandoned her old place on the ocean without any great effort to retain it; for the reason that in those years she was undergoing her greatest geographical expansion. American indifference as to who carried the produce abroad may be said to have continued throughout the era of iron ships; and, indeed, the steel age in the ship-building world was well advanced before there was a revival. But it has come to stop as America is building in numerous steel ship-building yards all along the Atlantic coast, on the great lakes and on the Pacific coast. Eighteen on the Atlantic, five on the Pacific and ten on the lakes are now teeming with work. That fact ought to satisfy Mr. Bates who seeks to unearth "many wrongs" which should have been forgotten before his grandfather was born. We have authority for saying that seven of the largest vessels now in building are for the Transatlantic service, while at one of the Connecticut yards two vessels of a contemplated fleet of five, each of a cargo-carrying capacity as large as that of the "Celtic" or the "Oceanic," are in building for the service which the Great Northern Railway Company has organised between Tacoma and the Orient. A significant fact about this activity, we are told, is that nearly all these ocean-going vessels are either for railway companies or for shipping companies, which are closely allied with great railways. No subsidies are necessary to make American shipping prosperous and we hope that none will be granted.

BURMESE LEGENDS. SOME of the Burmese legends and superstitions show that intercourse between Burma and India dates back to very early times. It is understood that the earliest dynasties who reigned in Upper Burma had their origin in India and introduced letters and some features of Northern Buddhism which, along with Serpent and Nat worship, prevailed until the eleventh century when the purer form of Southern Buddhism was established. But the relations between Burma and India appear to be much older than the dynastic history would show. A Rangoon contemporary points out that the ancient legend of the two Nats with arms indicates that Brahmanic ideas were prevalent in the country long before the establishment of the first dynasty in Upper Burma. The six armed Nats at once suggest the four armed Ganput of the Hindu Pantheon, and the story of their origin and worship is interesting. For centuries the famous blacksmith of Tagaung, a Burmese Hercules, called Gna Tin Tay, has been worshipped as a Nat at Popo Hill. He is sometimes called the Mahgiri Nat. The Nats with six arms were his sons and festivals in their honour are annually held at Toungoo and in the Pakkoku district. The legend states that Gna Tin Tay was so strong that he could whirl an elephant above his head as ordinary mortals in these days whirl a walking stick. His sons were likewise the possessors of immense strength. Gna Tin Tay had to fly from the wrath of the king whose queen was the blacksmith's sister. The two had aroused the king's anger and he threatened to burn brother and sister together. The blacksmith set near the Male Hill in Pagan district. There in time he married a Naga or fairy, who assumed the form of a young woman. Thereafter the king sent the queen to persuade Gna Tin Gay to return to Tagaung and he ultimately yielded to assurances that no harm would be done to him. It was a trap and the blacksmith and his sister a horrible death. When Gna Tin Gay did return to the Nagama she deposited in the sand and went sorrowing to her home. The egg was found by a herd took it home and eventually it opened boys, each with six arms, appeared grew up the hermit taught them a mystic lore and they developed physical strength. Ultimately fate of their parents they minate the King of Tagaung to the seventh degree. Tu of weapons and then decid well to have a compani and skill to themsel They started out

QUITS. OUR troops in South Africa have recovered the ground they lost last week. The whole of the Carolina commando and the bulk of Koch's have been captured and we have this advantage over the Boers that we can keep the men we capture. No one for a moment credited the report that the prisoners the rebels took the other day would be held as hostages. The retention of our prisoners would involve delays to an ever flying enemy and while a number would hamper their movements to a most dangerous extent, Major Gough's men have been liberated and the Boers did not gain very much either in the way of arms or ammunition by their capture of a mere handful of men nor profit much by their success of last week.

THE KING AND INDIA. THE question of a contingent to be sent to represent India at the Coronation Ceremony next year is understood to be before the Government of India, but orders upon the subject have not yet issued. The event will also be celebrated in India by the Government, probably in the cold season of 1902-3, but we learn that there is no foundation for the rumour that His Majesty is likely to visit India on the occasion in person.

LADY CURZON. As at present arranged Lady Curzon is likely to leave Calcutta about the 11th November for Rangoon, whence Her Excellency will proceed up the Irrawaddy to meet the Viceroy about the 20th idem at Mandalay, returning with the party to Rangoon where the R. I. M. steamer Hardinge will meet them for the Moulmein and Andaman Island visits.

THE FRONTIER PROVINCE. No official announcement has yet been made in regard to the bringing into force of the scheme for creating the New Frontier Provinces, but there is every reason to hope that the original idea of launching the arrangement with effect from the 1st November next will be carried out.

THE CITY LINE OF STEAMERS. As already stated the City Line of Steamers has changed hands, but so far as the Fast is concerned no change takes place. Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co, continue their agency for the line, whose steamers in the future will not merely carry cargo but also passengers.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL. THE Government of India are understood to have the Bombay Land Revenue Bill before them, but their decision upon the subject has not yet been issued.

THE R. I. M. S. Clive, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, sailed yesterday for Madras, empty.

MR. MEHTA, the Parsi cricketer, has resigned his appointment in the Patiala State, where he was captain of the Household Troops.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 2 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st August, 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 1,76,382 maunds and Rs. 62,238 in the earnings.

M. DEUTSCH, in several interviews, says that though he personally will not compete with M. Santos-Dumont, the cause of aerial navigation will not suffer. M. Victor Tatin (the able builder of M. Deutsch's balloon) will continue his work, and, says M. Deutsch, "any financial support he may need I will give him ungrudgingly. My interest in aerial navigation is as great as ever, and next year I intend to do more than even this for the encouragement of invent rs."

THE Commissaire de Police of Clichy, near Paris, has summoned before him a man of 30, an upholsterer by trade, who calls himself the "new Messiah," claims to heal all diseases, to tell the future, to interpret dreams, and to kill his enemies at a distance. Five years ago he was a humble workman. He now lives in a luxurious house, attended by a host of men-servants. The "Messian" confesses that his fees ranged from 20 to 50,000 francs. From [illegible] foolish woman he took £2,400.

THE Government of India h[illegible] nual report on the workin[illegible] of Land Act, 1900, [illegible] shall be submitted [illegible] nue Report, [illegible] the Punj[illegible] on the [illegible] Lan[illegible] J[illegible]

"HAMLET" IN HINDUSTANI.

THE "Tatler," one of the newest and brightest of illustrated journals, publishes an article by Mr. Stafford Ransome, describing a performance of "Hamlet" in Bombay. In the course of it he says:—

The earliest of his plays to be translated was A Comedy of Errors, followed in rapid succession by Romeo and Juliet, Pericles, The Winter's Tale, Othello, Hamlet, Twelfth Night, and The Merchant of Venice.

Strange to say, in India as in England "Hamlet" is the most popular—the safest revival. Mr. Kavasji Pallonji Khatao, the Indian Hamlet whose show I witnessed, tells me that during the last two years he has given this play over 150 times, and that in Bombay it had reached the unheard-of run of fifty-six consecutive nights.

The Parsis have been the initiators, the translators, and, as far as the male characters are concerned, the exponents of these Shakesperean adaptations. In fact, until Mr. Russell arrived in India a few months ago, they had received no hint or assistance from any white man. Their audiences, too, have been exclusively native. The female characters are taken by Hindu boys.

In criticising a foreign, and especially an oriental, rendering of Shakspercan play one must make very material allowances for altered circumstances. When we bear in mind that every European exponent of Hamlet with the exception of Benson, has mutilated the "book" to suit himself and his audience, it would be ungenerous to carp at our Parsi friends for having taken liberties with the text when studying the requirements of a native Indian public.

Drastic, indeed, are the changes that have been made, but they have been effected skilfully and with dramatic intelligence. Although the order of the scenes has been ruthlessly changed and the blue pencil has been used unsparingly, the Shakspercan theme, is plain throughout and the Englishman who knows no word of Hindustani cannot fail to follow the play The most obvious and important omissions are the gravediggers' scene and that of the burial of Ophelia. These, as Mr. K. P. K. (for I cannot trust myself to spell his name a second time) explained to me, could not be performed in India, for the desecration of tombs would amount to such an act of blasphemy in the eyes of the pious Hindu that the audience would rise and wreck the theatre in which such atrocities were counterfeited.

"Hamlet as it was written," said Mr. K. P. K. to me, "would be too heavy for our audiences, and therefore," he added half apologetically, "we have been obliged to introduce a vein of light comedy running right throught it." And so they had.

Hamlet, the Queen, the King, Polonius, and Horatio are sufficiently Shakspercan, and the Ghost is as much "a goblin damned" as his British prototype; but the other characters are mixed indeed. There are people who maintain that Sarah Bernhardt's woman-Hamlet was a daring performance, but it was merely a modest exploit in comparison with the Hindu man-Ophelia. The Indian Ophelia is a giddy young thing several inches taller than any man on the stage. All arms and legs, and especially feet and hands, she is clothed in a single garment which, I think, may best be described as a sort of close-fitting spangled chemise without lace. Shakspere's heroine is not quite lively enough for the Hindus, so they have given her a second lover and half-a-dozen sprightly little hand-maidens, with whom at frequent intervals she indulges in song and dance to a species of "Belle Fatma" accompaniment.

The Indian title of the play is "Khoone-Nahk, which does not mean Hamlet but Murders Without Reason, a reflection, one might think, on the late Mr. William Shakespeare's capacity as a dramatic author. Hamlet himself is no longer a Dane but "Prince of Damascus." This shifting of the locality is distinctly judicious as permitting the semi-orientalising of the mise-en-scene, and bringing the action nearer to the audience.

It also makes it difficult for an European to criticise the costumes. Hamlet was clothed more or less as we are in the habit of seeing him, though a stiff European collar was a strange set off to his presumably mediæval costume. The other male characters wore heterogeneous clothes of the pantomime class, while the ladies had so little on that there is nothing much to say about their fashions. Clearly the ancient city of Damascus must have been a very hot place when Hamlet was Prince. Queen Gertrude wore the strangest robe I have seen on the stage. Low-necked and fitting close to the body like all the others, it had a lengthy train which might have lent a regal dignity to the wearer but for the fact that it was cut short in front so that its lowest extremity hung about eight inches above the knees.

All the names have been orientalised. Hamlet is Jehangir; Ophelia; Msherbanoo; Polonius; Humayan; Gertrude, Gohurnissa; and so on. The light comedy is mostly supplied by Marcellus, now no longer a stern officer with a few lines to say, but Hamlet's comic body servant with a "fat" part. He is ably aided and abetted by several "new creations," notably his faithless sweetheart, Rebana, one of Ophelia's handmaidens, and by a certain Anwar, who we are given to understand is Horatio's brother.

To run rapidly through the play in its Indian form, the first scene is in the royal palace, where the Queen and her new husband are arranging that the latter shall usurp the throne. Exeunt both and enter Hamlet, who mourns the death of his father and is shocked at the perfidy of his mother. To him comes Horatio with words of comfort. Polonius interrupts them with the news that Claudius has been proclaimed King. Despair of Hamlet, who, after, working his audience up to a fine pitch of tragic excitement, spoils the effect by bursting into song. This song is doubtless expressive of grief and rage, but being sung to a tune which appears to be compounded of "Marching through Georgia" and "We won't go home till morning" jars on European ears in a scene of this sort. In the next scene Ophelia bewails the coldness of Hamlet to a tom-tomming [illegible] "Belle Fatma" class of m[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

KOCH'S COMMANDO CAPTURED.

TRANSVAAL OFFICIAL CENTRE.

STATEMENTS FROM BRUSSELS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Lord Kitchener reports that Colonel Williams has captured almost the whole of Koch's Commando to the West of Adenburg, including fifty-five prisoners and the whole of the transport.

Colonel Benson has captured the Carolina Commando consisting of fifty-four prisoners, including P. Botha, and forty-eight waggons.

Kritzinger endeavouring to force the passage of the Orange River rushed the camp of Lovat's Scouts but failed to cross.

The Lovat's casualties, however, were heavy and Colonel Murray and Captain Murray were killed.

The Boers captured a gun but it was re-captured after a smart engagement.

The prisoners taken by the Boers in the engagement with Gough's force at Utrecht have been released.

Our losses at Vlakfontein were six killed and 23 wounded, besides 103 captured and since released.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Lord Milner has decided to make Johannesburg the official centre.

It is stated at Brussels that Botha and DeWet are co-operating in a plan of compaign which includes the annexation of the Cape and Natal. The Boer leaders are now certain of a general rising of the Dutch.

THE MEETING AT RHEIMS.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that the topics of the conversations that took place between the Tsar and President Loubet and the Premiers were on the Near and Far East, the strained relations between France and Turkey and Armenian affairs.

Russia intends to co-operate with all her strength for the success of French enterprises in the Far East.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Sir Charles Barnard at Chamounix.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt with the English Mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a. m. to-day, and the steamer India for Colombo and Australia at 1 a. m. to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR LCORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Major Turner and Captain Parker officiate as Commandant, and Second-in-Command respectively of the 26th Baluchistan Infantry.

Majors Peirse and Dadeson officiate as Commandant and Second-in-Commend, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

Lieutenant Muspratt is confirmed as Adjutant, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lord Stewart Murray, Black Watch, proceeds to South Africa to join the second battalion.

Major Jackson D. A. A. G., Bombay Command, has arrived here on sixty days leave.

The annual indents of the Ordnance Department for 1902-03 have been forwarded to the Secretary of State. Their total value is £345,270.

Superintendents of Remount Depots have been authorised to order transfers of remounts from one station to another by rail, when necessary.

Government have sanctioned a reserve of eight 303 inch Maxim Machine Guns, with complete equipment, for the 120 allotted to units in the field army.

The present "Kit-bag, British" having proved unsuitable both as regards durability and waterproof qualities, Government have sanctioned its general replacement by one made of waterproof-canvas.

The maximum deduction which Commanding Officers may make from the pay of native soldiers on account of half-mounting is raised, in the case of men with less than three years' service, to a rupee a month, or Rs. 12 a year.

In order to familiarise the soldiers of the Native Army with the 303 rifle the Government of India have sanctioned the issue of 25 Lee-Metford rifles or carbines and 12 boxes of ammunition, in exchange for a similar quantity of Martini-Henry ammunition, to each Native corps which is still in possession of Martini-Henry arms and which will not be re-armed in the course of the next three months.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 23.—King, Captain, Bombay, I. M. S., on leave, from Poona.

Koebel Lieutenant, Punjab, R. A., on medical certificate, from Kharmalakand.

Kellie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, on leave, from Declali.

Baker, Major, Bombay, R. E., from furlough, from England.

[illegible]shire Regi-

[illegible] manager, two chief foremen, one foreman, [illegible] mechanical engineer, one mechanical [illegible] commissary for general duties, [illegible]t overseer, and three clerks. [illegible]nd rupees will be made [illegible]dition to the cost of

[illegible] the close of the match the cup and gold [illegible]ere presented to the winnir[illegible] and [illegible]dals were given to the run[illegible]oe [illegible]ion was made by Mrs. Russe[illegible] [illegible]atice Russell who presided, [illegible]ought [illegible]ay public were very much [illegible] to the [illegible]ommittee for the way in [illegible] they had [illegible]d the tournament. He thou[illegible]ehey would [illegible]e that every year the tourn[illegible]ent had been [illegible], the play had been better and in every [illegible] most enjoyable. For his part he could [illegible]pleasanter way of spending an evening [illegible] watch the magnificent football that [illegible]exhibited there. They would agree that [illegible]eper of the Cheshires, the backs of the [illegible]he goal-keeper of the Royal Scots and [illegible]f the Rifles, had shown them football [illegible]illiant aspects (applause). One of the [illegible]ures of these matches had been the [illegible]in which the Referee had done his [illegible] He thought he might say that his [illegible]ived without the slightest cavil. [illegible]s had been used throughout the [illegible]ch was to the greatest credit of [illegible]ers (applause).

[illegible]dals had been presented the [illegible] was put up to auction [illegible] charity, It was knock[illegible]omoters are to be con[illegible] the tournament [illegible]ntained through-

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS vs WELSH REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

The first match of the Harris Football Tournament was played to-day between the Royal Scots and the Welsh Regiment from Ahmednagar. The game during the first half was slow, the ground being a bit heavy. The attendance was large, and the following is a description of the play :—The Scots set the ball in motion and immediately attempted to force the left of the Welsh but without success. They returned to the attack a little later, and Murray twice attempted to get through, but each time failed. A fine centre to Robinson enabled Bandsman to get a shot at the goal which Duncan saved. The Welsh continued to press, and were rewarded by several corners in succession, one of which they missed scoring, McCaig interposing in time. A rush by Cotthart and Wilson enabled the Scots to transfer the play temporarily to the enemy's ground, but the defence of the backs remained impervious, though the Scots made good their footing. Their inside right nursed on' occasions too long, which enabled the Welsh halves to clear successfully. Cowell and Murray brought the sphere back again in a little while and Adams had a warm five minutes. Just before half time was called, the Welsh managed to force back the play, and Shipstone, from the extreme left, centred beautifully, while Cunningham netted the ball. The Welsh Regiment scored one goal to the Sots nil. Play was distinctly faster in the second half, the Scots doing all the attacking and confining the Welsh during the first ten minutes to their 25. Several attacks were made on the goal, but Adams was always equal to the occasion and cleared successfully. Once the attack by Shipstone on the Scots' goal was cleverly warded off by McLeary, and a foul was soon afterwards given against the Welsh, but nothing came out of it. The Scots became more insistant, when an opportune foul against the Welsh gave the former a free kick. Brown took the kick and the ball s r.king Wilson on the head, lodged in the net to the great joy of the Scots. Wilson was able to add another goal to the Scots, score. The Welsh made an effort to break but a bad foul followed against one of the Scots. A simple foul was allowed, but nothing came of it.

Score :—

Royal Scots.....2 goals.
Welsh.....1 goal.

The following are the names of the players :—Welsh Regement.—Goal, Adams, backs, Simons and Garlick ;half backs, Ormonde, Smith, and Llewllyn, fordwards. Lieut. Cunningham, Bansman, Robinson, Franks and Snipstone.

The Roya lScots—Goal, Captain Duncan ; backs, Brown and Fenningam, half backs ; Rent, McCraig and Watson, forwards ; Colthart, Kig, Wilson, Murray and Cornell.

Referee, Mr. Lewis.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE BALL AT POONA.

The members of the Bombay Civil Service gave a ball at the Gymkhana Club to night which was largely attended. The last Civil Service ball took place in 1891. The gathering was large, including guests from all parts of the Presidency and from Quetta. The hall and building was nicely decorated and beautifully illuminated. An arch was erected in front with coloured lights and the top of the building was also illuminated. The large dancing hall was most agreeably transformed with the aid of yellow and white hangings of flowers and an abundance of green plants. The walls were well covered with sprigs of bamboo and palm. The guests began to arrive at 9-30 and were cordially received. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote arrived at 9-45 when the band struck up the National Anthem and dancing commenced soon afterwards and was kept up with vigour to the strains of the string band of the Royal Scots. The arrangement generally were perfect.

CONCESSIONS TO ARMY NURSES.

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The following new concessions are sanctioned to lady nurses of the Indian Army Nursing Service, namely (1) :—Hospital treatment and medical comforts so far as available ; (2) rupees sixty at end of each completed year of service towards uniform clothing. The question of granting them leave out of India on medical certificate is still under the consideration of Government. The proposal to increase their pay or exempt them from income tax is negatived.

Nursing Sisters Terry, Dunwoodie and Davies, Lady Supdts. James and Moore, and Senior Nursing Sisters Stanistreet, Hughes, Celster and Kelly are re-engaged in the Indian Army Nursing Service for another five year's term each, with one year's leave home in the interval. Nursing Sisters Garrod and Rubbock retire next December.

INCREASE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Five officers and 140 N. C. O's. and men will be sent out from Home this winter to form a new company of garrison and artillery in India.

EXPERIMENT IN RAILWAY MATERIAL.

An interesting experiment is to be carried out by the Military and P. W. D. authorities in the neighbourhood of Kohat in laying twenty miles of light railway material to ascertain the rapidity with which such lines can be actually laid across country of average difficulty in a manner suitable for animal and human traction. Military labour is to be employed and materials are to be returned to store after the experiment is over.

THE CORDITE FACTORY.

The permanent establishment of the Cordite Factory at Wellington is to comprise one superintend- manager, two chief foremen, one foreman, mechanical engineer, one mechanical commissary for general duties, t overseer, and three clerks.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUMATRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The transport Sumatra, from Hongkong, is due at Calcutta on the 2nd proximo, bringing Major-General Richardson, Major Whithall, Major England, Major Selwyn, Captains Colombs and Rennick, and Captain Thompson, I. M. S. also Lieutenants Vale and Stocking R. I. M., and Elkins, S. M. A., and Captain Anderson and Lieutenant MacGitchrist, I. M. S.

ARRIVAL OF BOER PRISONERS FOR UMBALLA.

Nine hundred and ninety Boer prisoners from South Africa in the transport Aurania are due at Bombay on the 5th proximo. They will be railed to Umballa.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ESSEX REGIMENT BEAT NEW CLUB B. TEAM.

The Essex Regiment beat the New Club B. team easily by two goals to love.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES vs OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

THERE was a great crowd surrounding the enclosure on the Cooperage yesterday evening when the Royal Irish Rifles met the Oxfordshires in the final tie of the Rovers' tournament. The Rifles, as was generally anticipated when the competition opened, carried off the cup but the Oxfordshires are to be congratulated on the success which brought them into the final and on the stubborn fight which they made throughout. The game yesterday evening was probably not so good an exhibition as some of the matches which preceded it, but undoubtedly the team which throughout the competition showed consistently the prettiest football, came out successful. It was, probably because so much depended on the issue that the play suffered last night, for while the game was at times exciting neither side were able to turn all their chances to account. The Irish especially ought to have scored more than one goal, but suffered by erratic shooting, no doubt the result of over anxiety. On the other hand the Oxfords made a strong defence and, on several occasions when they attacked, had hard luck in not scoring. The local team kicked off against the Band-stand goal and the Irish quickly invaded, securing a fruitless corner. The Oxfords got away to midfield where they were checked and the Rifles coming again Weatherby saved at the expense of a corner. The kick in was well placed and from the subsequent play in front of goal Craig headed through for the Irish three minutes from the start. The Oxfords thereafter travelled down on the right and sent by. They repeated this performance and then the Irish attacked. Edmondson took it along finely and passed to Armstrong, but the movement was checked by a free kick given to the Oxfords. After the Oxfords had hurriedly visited the other end and Hanna had kicked away, the Irish got up again and Craig sent in a good one which Taylor kept out well. For a spell the game became even and somewhat slow and then the Oxfords opened an attack, but Elphick cleared cleverly. Next Taylor had to kick away but immediately afterwards Carleton the Irish centre half, who was conspicuous for smart work throughout the tournament, sent in a splendid long shot. Taylor caught it and threw away just in time to stoop and let an Irishman fly over him into the goal. The Irish maintained the pressure but being penalised in front of the Oxfords' goal the local team relieved for the time being and took play into the Irish half. Edmondson let the Rifles down again but was pulled up for off side and the Oxfords gradually taking it back got a free kick close in. A very poor attempt was made and the ball went by. They renewed the attack and for a few seconds looked certain to score but the danger was well cleared. Another free kick to the Oxfords had no better result than the previous one and the Irish thereafter temporarily removed play to midfield. After exchanges, however, the Oxfords resumed the pressure sending one shot over the bar and subsequently compelling Elphick to kick away. Then the Irish taking it down tested the Oxford defence severely. Shots were sent in repeatedly from various positions but Taylor and the backs were safe and play was removed to half-away where the ball found touch just before half time was announced. At the interval the score was :—

Royal Irish Rifles.....One Goal
Oxfordshire L I .....Nil

The second half was very stubbornly contested, but neither side was able to alter the score. After the opening exchanges the Irish opened the attack but they were quickly sent back. The Oxfords got a free kick in front of the goal which for a few moments was in great jeopardy, the attack finally ending in Elphick clearing. Price next assailed the Oxford goal, twice sending by and then Bird was conspicuous with a fine dribble carrying it right to the opposite end where Fisher compelled him to run it out. After the goal kick, however, a capital shot was sent in from the centre and narrowly missed. Weatherby next sent the ball back but after the pressure had been kept up for sometime the Irish got it away to the centre and thereafter gaining further ground by a passing movement Price had an excellent chance but kicked over. A penalty against the Oxfords close in gave the Rifles another opportunity which they were unable to profit by and thereafter Taylor dealt with a spendid attempt. Carleton immediately sent it back but the ball went over. Subsequently the Oxfords took up the pressure for a time, Bird and Pearse doing good work, Elphic kjust managed to save one excellent shot from the right wing. Obtaining relief the Irish travelled down again and gave the Oxford defence another warm spell but in spite of desperate efforts the Rifles could not increase their score. The game therefore ended :—

Royal Irish Rifles ..... One Goal
Oxfordshire L. I. ..... Nil

The teams were :—

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.—Goal, Col.-Sergeant Elphick ; backs, Lce.-Corporal Fisher and Pte. Hanna ; half backs, Ptes. Wallace, Carleton, and McStay ; forwards, Craig, Price, Edmondson, Armstrong, and Lewis.

OXFORDSHIRE L. I.—Goal, Pte. Taylor ; backs, Lieut. Weatherby and Pte. Saunders ; half backs, Pte. Miles, Williams, and Smith ; forwards, Lce.-Corporal Smith, Lce.-Corporal Bird, Pte. Daddy, Beddle, and Pearse.

Referee, Bandmaster Phillips, Royal Irish Regi-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

AMERICA'S COTTON.

BRITISH CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

AMERICAN COMPETITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

THE annual return relating to the world's merchant shipping has appeared, and affords the pessimist substantial basis for lengthy jeremiads. Its first table shows that the British tonnage entered and cleared at United Kingdom ports in 1900 has gone back to the level of 1896, while in the same period the tonnage of foreign ships calling at our ports has increased by over one-third. Its last table relates to the Suez Canal traffic, and shows that British tonnage passing through the canal was much less than in 1899, and practically the same as in 1888, twelve years ago. German tonnage using the canal, on the other hand, has grown from a mere 333,319 tons in 1888, to 2,047,230 in 1900, while the total traffic of the canal has grown in the same period from 9,437,957 tons to 13,699,238 tons. Then, too, there are the gloomy and more familiar facts relating to the increasing employment of foreigners, and the rapidly decreasing number of apprentices enrolled year by year. All this is to be considered in relation to the fact that, in effective tonnage, we possess more ships than all the other nations of the world put together, not excepting our own colonies, the ratio being approximately as 12 : 11. There is so much leeway to make up, in fact, before any other nation can hope to be on level maritime terms with us that the optimist is likely enough to be content with the conclusion that there is not much to fear in our time. And in our time, truly, there is not, but a generation is but a brief space in the history of the world, and those who are inclined to build too much on the comparison of 1870 with 1900 must be reminded that the next decade is likely to witness more change than the last generation.

America has just made a record in cotton exportation. (We can't help it, gentle reader, a commercial newspaper experiences the same difficulty with America as did poor Mr. Dick with the head of King Charles ; it will crop up.) In the fiscal year ended June, 1901, the value of cotton and its products exported from the United States amounted to over £73,000,000. That is a nice round figure, the reader will agree, but what we particularly want to draw attention to is its composition. Here are the details :—Exports of American Cotton and Cotton Products in 1900-1901.—Cotton, raw, £62,700,000 ; cotton, manufactured, £4,050,000; cotton seed oil, £3,300,000; cotton seed meal, £2,600,000; cotton waste, £280,000; cotton seed, £73,000. Notice that the exports of cotton goods were only valued at £4,000,000, or one-fifteenth of the value of the raw cotton exported. The menace to Lancashire lies in the fact that, as surely as night follows day, the figures representing American raw cotton exports and American manufactured cotton exports will rapidly approach each other ; in five years the ratio 1 to 15 will probably be more like 1 to 10 ; in ten years we shall be surprised if it is more disproportionate than 1 to 5. We say that this is to be expected ; yet we doubt not that, when it is an accomplished fact, the usual cry of surprise and alarm will be heard in the land.

Another large corporation electrical order has been placed abroad—this time in Germany. £38,000 is the amount lost to British trade. The Chairman of the Committee of the Manchester Corporation, who placed the order, has been interviewed, and points out that there was not only a question of price to consider (the tender nearest to the one accepted being £4,000 more), but that there were several other points which told in favour of the Germans. They were the only firm, he alleges, who took up all the specifications : they were one of the few that sent in complete and satisfactory drawings, and they undertook prompt delivery. German thoroughness, no doubt, had something to do with it ; perhaps also the dubious state of German trade at the present time. The fact remains that the order has gone, and more British money spent with the foreigner to the disadvantage of an industry which sadly needs stimulation here. Above all, the British electrical industry is in need of "practice," for we are lamentably behind with electrical undertakings in this country, and electrical engineers have not been called upon for work here on such a scale of magnitude as they have in Germany, in America, or even in Italy. This makes it doubly unfortunate that the Manchester order should have been lost, for if our town corporations will not encourage the industry, who will ? It is a difficult point, we admit, and we do not envy the feelings of the members of a committee who, on the one hand, have the ratepayers' pockets to consider, and, on the other, the welfare of British industry. We shall envy their feelings still less if the German apparatus does not realise expectations.

We shall have no more lively reports on South Africa from the pen of Colonel Stowe to present to our readers, for that gentleman, as we have already announced, has resigned his post as American Consul at Cape Town and is returning to the States. He has done much for the trade of his compatriots in Cape Colony and is confident that American trade will follow the British flag in the future as it has in the past. Straight talk is good at all times and we have given prominence to what Colonel Stowe has had to say from time to time because we believe that the confident challenge which the American Consul makes to the British exporter will not fail to act as a needful stimulant. In taking leave of Colonel Stowe, therefore, we print an extract from his last report written before he left the Cape and just published at Washington. He says :—"To make a list of all the articles of American manufacture sent here during the last four years would occupy many pages. They have, in the great majority of cases, been found efficient and durable. That is another handy American trick, is a common saying. We cannot enter a home but what is seen some greatly appreciated American-made articles. Our kitchen ware and furniture adorn many a home. The natives are astounded when they see light, strong, and efficient American agricultural implements at work in the field. The American organ is a frequent sight, and scholars sit in the schools at neat and comfortable desks, made in America. American pews in the churches make poor services less tedious. The old and heavy English knives and axes are passing away and the American hatchets and scientific axes are cutting the kindling wood for the home and hewing down the forests. Where six yoke of oxen were once seen pulling an 8-inch plough, our American ploughs with one yoke now do the work, and the day is fast disappearing when it takes from six to eight yoke to draw a wagon ; one American wagon, carrying the same load, can be drawn with two yoke, or a good team of horses. Imitation American products are ever present, but there is always something about them, some little addition or change, that discloses their origin." All to be taken with a grain of salt, of course ; nevertheless we must not lose sight of the fact that America can compete with us in every single article we send to South Africa, and while Englishmen at all times show no reluctance to purchase American goods, the Dutch will undoubtedly prefer them to British articles.

As a result of a communication from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the University of Toronto has decided to introduce a commercial course providing two years of study, leading to a diploma in commerce. If the experiment proves satisfactory a further term of one year will probably be added, leading to the reception of a degree. The subjects of study in the first year are : English, and two of the four modern languages, viz., French, German, Spanish, and Italian ; application of mathematics to commerce ; elementary inorganic chemistry ; elementary physics ; elementary economics (of the second year honours) ; drawing (optional). In the second year the subjects required are : English ; any two modern languages of the second year, with exercises in commercial literature ; economics (including economic geography, economic history, banking, public finance, and transportation) ; commercial law ; geology and mineralogy of the second year ; or applied chemistry ; or history and principles of architecture or electricity, with laboratory work ; or mechanical drawing. The course of drawing in the first year will lead naturally to those of architecture and mechanical drawing in the second year. Another departure of much interest is the formation of a branch of the British Chemical Association by Professor Lang, of the chemistry department of the university. The members of this association will be chiefly the chemists of the large manufacturing firms of the country. They will meet at fixed times, and papers will be read and open discussions held upon subjects of practical interest and importance to them in their business. Demonstrations and experiments also will take place, and everything will be done to render the association of great value to those interested.

A Reuter's telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, announces the return of Mr. William Whyte, the assistant manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Vancouver, from a tour of investigation of the prospects of establishing a line of steamships between Canada and Vladivostock in connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway. Owing to the disturbed condition of Manchuria, Mr. Whyte was unable to obtain any information in that country, although he was furnished with letters from M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance. The telegram adds that forty thousand Chinese coolies were employed on the Manchurian line at the point of the bayonet. Why is Reuter so sure of this after stating that information as to Manchuria is so difficult to obtain ? This sort of thing is unfortunately getting too common.

Colonel James G. Stowe, who is about to return to the United States to resign his appointment as American Consul-General in Capetown, but finds himself temporarily stranded in London owing to the impossibility of getting a berth on any of the liners, has been giving his opinions on South African trade and farming prospects to the ubiquitous interviewer. "The wealth of South Africa," he is reported to have said, "has so far hardly been scratched. Immediately after the war there will be a wave of prosperity. At present a great stretch of the country is empty. The people when they come back will have to be started again, and they want everything new. The trade will be at first largely a credit one, but there will be an unequalled demand for all kinds of things from agricultural instruments to pins. Gold mining in the Transvaal is sure to be enormously developed. Not only will fresh mines be opened in all directions but old mines discarded formerly will be started again. There is, I believe, a great supply of copper in Rhodesia. Major Burnham, the well-known scout, told me that he had located large and rich seams of coal. I believe, too, that it will be found that South Africa is a good oil country. Every natural sign seems to show this. I have just sent a long despatch to my Government on this very point. But it is up-to-date agriculture that is most wanted in South Africa. It is an exceedingly fertile country, but the Dutch farmers have cultivated it in very primitive fashion. The lack of water, of which so much is heard, could be easily remedied. If the country were cultivated for a few years rain would come. Witness Western America, where our deserts have been made into fertile lands. But without waiting for that, much could be done by irrigation. The Dutch farmers as a whole refuse to grow large crops. They prefer small quantities and high prices. There is splendid grass on the veldt, but they will not make it into hay. They allow hay to be imported from Argentina and elsewhere rather than do so. They will not cater for the towns as they might. Coming home I heard several English officers talk of going back to South Africa to take up land there. Numbers of them may possibly do so, and if such men will only go in for cultivating cereals and fruits they should do well. For it is plough-farming that South Africa wants. American firms are pushing trade there. In a few years American imports have increased from £1,200,000 to £3,600,000. The shipping trade, however, still remains in English hands, and the talk of American lines being started has so far come to nothing. The danger I see is that in the great rush of business which will come after the war the apparent prosperity may go too far. It would be better for South Africa in the long run if there were not too great a rush of trade at first, for large credits and a great purchasing trade without much capital may after four or five years cause a serious commercial collapse." Colonel Stowe's opinions are interesting and valuable, but so far as the farming is concerned it is to be noted that they are diametrically opposed to those of Professor Wallace. The whole point lies in the possibilty of irrigation. Professor Wallace says it would not pay. Colonel Stowe apparently thinks it would.

The report of the Council of the Institute of Mines and Forests on the gold, diamond, and forest industries of British Guiana for the year ended June 30, 1901, deals with the prospects of dredging the alluvium for gold on a large scale. A start had been made in the direction of dredging, and a dredger put on the Barmi River. The total production of gold in 1900-01 was 207oz., of which 25,653oz. came from the Potaro River, 23,281 oz. from the Cuyuni, 17,433 oz. from the Purani 16,583 oz. from the Barima, and 14,884. oz. from the Essequibo. Attention has been given to the diamond deposits of the Mazaruni. Since July 7, 1900, no less than 8,353 diamonds have been declared at the Department of Mines, as well as 2,151 sapphires. With the exception of 163 diamonds coming from Potaro, all of these stones are from the Mazaruni Diamond Fields.

In the Legislative Assembly last week, the Victorian State Treasurer, Mr. Peacock, delivered his Budget statement. The past year's revenue, he said, amounted to £8,087,265, being £634,914 in excess of the estimates ; but of this £360,102 is retained by the Commonwealth, making the net revenue £7,727,163. The year's expenditure amounted to £7,709,033. The revenue for the coming year he estimated at £6,963,200, and the expenditure at £7,192,313, leaving a deficit of £229,113 ; but after deducting £86,000, the available surplus from last year, the coming year would close with an actual deficiency of £143,000. Heavy items in the expenditure were old age pensions, £225,000, and increase to Civil servants under reclassification £25,000. Owing to the fact that the Federal Tariff Bill had not yet passed, there were difficulties in estimating the amount of the Customs revenue receivable from the Commonwealth in the coming year, and it might possibly be such as to do away with the year's deficiency. There was no intention of imposing fresh taxation. It was intended to make the "maximum" payment under the old age pensions scheme seven shillings per week instead of ten, as at present. The Government proposed to establish a dairy college and give producers instruction in the best methods. It was also proposed to establish a Government coal mine to supply the railway and other public departments. It was intended to build a new dock at Williamstown 750ft. long, and to increase the berthing and shipping facilities generally at that port.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SHROPSHIRES vs. B. V. A.

THIS match will be played on the Cooperage this evening. Kick-off at 5 p.m. sharp.

B. V. A.—A. Higgins, full back. W. Cole, V. C. Martin, S. Vittery, P. F. Fischer, three-quarters. C.A. Flower and C..F. Spencer, halves. Captain Stoddart, O. S. Piper, A. Greene, G. Stockbridge, R. Robottom, W. Flower, R. Greene and A. Spilling, forwards.

As a means for preventing labour struggles it is said that the leader of the American industrial syndicates is planning a scheme whereby the workers will become partners in the works at which they are employed. His idia is to set aside several million dollars' worth of stock of the Steel Corporation for purchases at inside figures by 165,000 employees of the companies forming the syndicate. If they are allowed to join at the profits, and the money so made is to be applied to the purchase of shares, the latter placed against the names of the workers in the books of the Corporation, then there will be an inducement for the men to remain at work, and to do their very best to bring about success. A tempting offer of this kind ought not to lead the men to abandon the principle of fair trade union rates of wages and working hours, otherwise encroachments might be made that would ultimately reduce them to a state of mere slavery.

THE MAGAZINES.

AN AMERICAN CROWN.

"Far away in north-western Montana, hidden from view by clustering mountain-peaks, lies an unmapped corner—the Crown of the Continent. The water from the crusted snow-drift which caps the peak of a lofty mountain there trickles into tiny rills, which hurry along north, south, east and west, and growing to rivers, at last pour their currents into three seas. From this mountain-peak the Pacific and the Arctic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico receive each its tribute."

Thus writes George Bird Grennell in the August CENTURY, who visits this region hunting, and climbing the mountains. He combines the delights of exploration with the excitement of the chase, for the higher tracts round the St. Mary's Lakes are little known. The herds of buffalo that formerly blackened the prairie are no more, the moose, elk and deer are only to be found few and far between in the dense forests :—

"But on the high lands, game is more abundant. The cliffs are still climbed by the nimble sheep and the sure-footed white goats, and there is no reason why the hunter should starve. During the migrations there are swans, geese, and ducks in great numbers ; five species of grouse are found on the mountains, the streams and lakes swarm with trout and white fish, and in early autumn the hill sides are covered with huckle-berries. No words can describe the grandeur and majesty of these mountains, and even photographs seem hopelessly to dwarf and belittle the most impressive peaks. The fact that it is altogether unknown, the beauty of its scenery, its varied and unusual fauna, and the opportunities it offers for hunting and fishing and for mountain climbing give the region a wonderful attraction for the lover of nature."

This lover went thither year after year, travelling with a pack-train, which though slow is pleasant, for the explorer can go where he pleases instead of being limited by wagons to suitable tracks. Accidents are indeed easy to come by, but time is of little consequence and the pack animal can be rescued from dangerous situations by care. Explorers must accept uncertainties and all they entail of pain as well as pleasure. The glacier clad mountains are tempting but cannot be climbed easily. The writer had an adventure on one :—

"Though unprepared for icework, I was anxious to climb an arm of the glacier which led directly to the mountain's crest, and not realising the steepness of the ascent, I set out. Before I had gone half-a-mile over the ice, I wished myself back on the rock again, for the incline was constantly increasing. I knew that if I lost my footing and began to slide down the sloping ice I should not stop until I had fallen into one of the bottomless pits or crevasses of the main glacier ; and a man who had fallen into one of these would have but a very short time in which to think over his past life. To attempt to retrace my steps would be greatly to increase the dangar of making a fatal slip. There was no course but to keep on climbing. I made my way to the border of the finger of ice which was embraced by the two shoulders of the mountain, but next to the rock it had melted away and I looked down into a deep trench there which ran back far under the ice, and from the blackness below came up the roar of the torrent and the rumble of great rocks crashing against the stream-bed as they were hurried along by the water. Keeping near the edge of the ice, I slowly and carefully climbed higher and higher, and at length reached a place where a point of solid rock jutted out to within six feet of the edge of the ice. Here I sprang across the chasm and landed safely on the mountain side."

FOR THE YOUNG FOLK.

Children's minds have been provided for at the Smithsonian Institute by no less a person than Dr. S. P. Langley the Secretary, who has appointed himself "Honorary Curator of the Children's Exhibit." Having ordered a case of specimens to be arranged in the Institution for the benefit of children, it was done, but not in the way he wanted. There were a long tribe of exhibits in that room and everything, bird, beast and fish and specimen had its long Latin name in small type on an oval label. Albert Bigelow Paine describes in the "St. Nicholas" the room and its contents as finally settled upon by the scientific, but still human Secretary :—

"It is a sunny little spot, with doors and windows opening to clambering vines, grass-plots and happy trees, where in summer are birds that build and sing. . . The ceiling is painted to represent a vineclad arbour, with sky places through which birds of gayest plumage seem to look down at friends and relatives below. . . .—Four gilt cages of song supply a never-ending chorus of nations, the little singers having been chosen from the many far and near corners of the whole earth. . . .

They are a happy congress, and it grieves me to relate how two little cages contain but one bird each, a certain Canary and a hybrid Goldfinch, whose names, for their parents' sake, I will not give, but who proved to be so wicked and quarrelsome, that they must now live each to himself, alone, and yet near enough to see the happiness of the others who all day long play and visit, and sing in undisturbed harmony."

The cases are arranged so that a child wise or unwise, idle or learned goes with joy round the room, and yet order and plan are carried out clearly and scientifically, and pleasantly. The child,

"Wonders and laughs, too, at the curious birds Truly they are a funny lot. Some of them have fans that fold. Others have veils, aprons, crowns, lappets armour, and what not. The Toucan has such an absurd big bill. The Black Skimmer's flat bill is set the wrong way. A queer Paradise Bird has one tail where it should be, besides two very long tails that are half saw and half feather, and that start from behind his ears. Then there is a row of little Bat-Parrakeets, that sleep with their heads hanging down. . . . Then come the "Bright-coloured birds." . . the vividly blue Cotinga of British Guiana, the most beautiful Parrakeet, the Rose Cockatoo of Australia, the elegant Minivet, and the crimson-winged Lory. . . To me the Mandarin Duck seems the gem of this collection—a fowl whose dress is so Chinese in its cut and coloring that one wonders whether he has really imitated the mandarins or they him."

The only bird left with a Latin handle to his name is the smallest Humming-bird in the collection, and his title "Rhamphomicron Microrhyncum"—sufficiently points the Curator's refusal to depress the small visitors with much of such impossible jargon.

"The Dynamite Worker" is the ninth in the list of "Careers of Danger and Daring" in ST. NICHOLAS for September and the risks run by those engaged in the manufacture of this high explosive are well described and illustrated by Cleveland Moffet who visited the dynamite district in New Jersey :—

"I came to a railroad track where a long freight-train was standing on a siding. Some men were busy here loading a car with clean-looking wooden boxes that held dynamite neatly packed in long fat sticks like huge fire-crackers. Each box bore this inscription in red letters : "High Explosives. Dangerous." . . . I asked one of the men if it is considered safe to haul car-loads of dynamite about the country. He said that some people consider it safe and some do not ; some railroads will carry dynamite while others refuse it."

The packing of dynamite was explained by a young man who earned three dollars a day at it :—

The freshly mixed explosive is delivered at the various packing houses in little tubs a hundred pounds to a tub, and they dig into it with shovels, and mould it into shape on the benches like so much batter, and ram it into funnels, and finally with the busy tamping of rubber shod sticks, squeeze it down into the paper shells that form the cartridges. One would say they play with concentrated death as children play with sawdust dolls, but he declared it safe enough. . . The talk turned to precautions against accidents. In all powder-mills, the workmen are required to change their clothes before entering the buildings, and to put on rubber-soled shoes. There must be no bit of metal about a man's person, no iron nail or buckle, nothing that could strike fire and of course the workman who would bring a match on the premises would be counted worse than an assassin. Here are some facts of interest obtained from a workman who was in the main gallery during the recent tunnel accident in New York. This man heard a shout of warning, and looking down the rock street, saw a puddle of blazing oil from one of the lamps lapping at the side of a heavy wooden box. He knew that the box was full of dynamite and as he looked he saw the yellow oil flame turn to blue. That was enough for him, and he started to run for his life. But the blast caught him in the first step, lifted him off the ground and bore him along, while his legs kept up the motions of running. He was running on the air.

As he was thus hurled along his knee struck a large stone between the siding and the north heading and he fell on his face, half dazed. The air was thick with strangling fumes and there was a frightful din about him—yells and crashing stones.

Every lamp had been blown out and in the utter darkness he could see the glaring eye-balls of fleeing negros. He pressed his mouth close to the ground and found he could breathe better. He felt some one step over him and seized a leg. The leg kicked itself free and went on. He groped about with his hands and touched an iron rail ; it was the little track for hauling the dumping cars. He crept along this painfully to the siding, then down the siding to the shaft, where in the darkness he found a frantic company, wondering why, oh, why, the elevator did not come, and several were stretched on the ground, quite still or groaning quietly."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding

THE LATE PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

Before the business of the meeting was proceeded with, the President said he had to express on behalf of the Corporation their sense of sorrow at the sad death of President McKinley. It was indeed a matter of great sorrow that such a popular and able President of the United States and the largest Republic known on the surface of the earth, should have been made a victim of the hand of an assassin. As far as India was concerned they all remembered the late President with the kindliest and friendliest feelings. The Americans were kith and kin of the English and he (the speaker) need not remind the Corporation how generously and with humane feelings they came forward during the recent period of famine to succour the thousands of the famine-stricken population of India with corn and money. He once more expressed his sorrow on behalf of the Corporation at the sad event.

REVENUE AND REFUND AUDIT OFFICE STAFF.

The Standing Committee recommended on the report of a sub-committee that sanction be given to the extra establishment required to deal with extra work in connection with Town Duty Refund being continued for three months more on the understanding that, if at any time within that period the monthly number of claims falls to 3,000 or less the establishment should be at once reduced, the cost being met from surplus cash balance. The extra staff recommended was as under :—

For the Revenue and Refund Audit office—1 Deputy Examiner at Rs. 100 per month ; 1 Checking Clerk at Rs. 45 per month ; 1 Calculation Clerk at Rs. 30 per month ; 1 Registration Clerk at Rs. 25 per month. Stationary and Contingencies at Rs. 10. For the Chief Accountant's Office—1 Clerk at Rs. 35, Total Rs. 245.

On the motion of Mr. T. W. Caffe, seconded by Mr. Mooljt Barbhaya, the necessary sanction was given.

DELAY IN RECOVERING BILLS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding, with reference to Corporation resolution, dated the 4th July last, a copy of a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, on the delay in recovering the cost of the sanitary arrangements effected at certain houses by the Municipality. The report stated that in all these cases efforts had been made to recover the amounts due in such instalments as had been fixed by the Municipal Commissioner with the approval of the Corporation by correspondence with the parties concerned as well as through the Assessor and Collector ; but these efforts having been unsuccessful, the Municipal Solicitors were consulted as to the procedure to be adopted in these and similar other cases. In all these cases suits had been filed in the Small Causes Court against the parties concerned and decrees obtained against them and when the decrees could not be satisfied by reason of the parties having died or the property mortgaged before the institution of the proceedings against them, the expenses incurred in executing the work were, with the approval of the Corporation, declared improvement expenses and recovered from the future occupiers of the premises, under section 495 of the Municipal Act. The delay in recovering the bills was due to the following causes :—

This office was short of four clerks and no substitutes could be appointed in their places owing to prevalence of plague. The clerks appointed for the work were not fully available until the 11th April, 1897 The services of the accountant clerk, Mr Modi, were lent to the Plague Committee on the 1st April 1897, and no one could be appointed in his place until the 17th September 1897. Four hundred and eighty-six bills had to be prepared for works executed from October 1896 to July 1897, and their preparation was rendered intricate as articles of same description were often bought at different rates for which average rates had to be worked out, and also the articles taken for work at a particular premises were frequently removed from there and used on works at other premises which necessitated adjustments, Separate accounts in respect of such premises had to be worked out by actual measurements, and had to be tallied with the total receipts of articles from the Municipal contractors and stores.

Mr Jehangir B Petit moved that the report be recorded,

Rao Bahadur Dinkji Cashinath, who seconded the motion, observed that it was a remarkable fact that they took four years to recover a bill of Rs 26, and that was after spending hundreds of rupees.

Mr. Mooljt Barbhaya said if a little care had been taken in removing articles from one place to another, the difficulties stated by the Deputy Engineer, would have been removed and the bills prepared within the time.

Mr. Hormusji said he had the facts stated in the report been before the Corporation, that body would never have made these charges as "improvement charges," which would work harshly on purchasers of property.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that the Corporation should engage a standing pleader on a definite pay to conduct such cases as had been referred to in the report.

Mr. Aitken said the resolution proposed did not meet the case. What was remarkable, was the revelation made by the report with regard to the way in which the work was done in the Municipal Offices. The repairs were completed in February 1897, the bill was submitted in December next, the Assessor and Collector was requested to recover the same on the 20th October 1898, a suit was filed and a decree obtained against the party concerned in September 1899 and the amount recovered in May 1901. There was a delay of ten months in the preparation of the bill and by the time it was submitted to the Corporation in order that they might recover it as improvement changes, the property had changed ownership, by reason of the owner having died or gone upcountry. The real reason for this state of affairs was that in this country the office clerk would not do a thing to day if he could do it to-morow. He therefore proposed a rider that the Corporation were of opinion that effective steps should be taken to ensure a more prompt transaction of business in the office concerned,

Mr. Petit accepted the rider.

The Hon. Mr. F. M. Mehta, said Mr. Aitken had put his finger on the weak point of the report. Although the amount was small, the Commissioner was perfectly justified in taking steps in a court of law to recover it, because the people should recognize that if they did not pay what was justly due from them, they would be dragged to a court of law and compelled to pay. With regard to the delay caused in the preparation of the bills, the speaker said, it did not speak well of the way in which the Municipal business had been managed. The faults lay in the organization of the department and the heads whose duty it was to see that the organization was properly worked. He proposed an amendment that the attention of the Commissioner be directed to the delay that had taken place between the completion of the works in question and the presentation of the bills to the parties concerned.

Sir Balchandra Krishna seconded the amendment.

After some further discussion, Mr. Mehta's amendment on a division was carried by a majority.

NUISANCE ON FORAS ROAD.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—" With reference to Corporation resolution of the 16th May last, I have the honour to state that the earlier portion of Mr Merwanji Kalikhasrok's letter refers to the matter dealt with in correspondence ending with Corporation resolution of 5th September 1900 Mr Merwanji, who subsequently instituted proceedings under section 515 of the Municipal Act, and succeeded in obtaining an order from the Presidency Magistrate, under which the Commissioner was directed to remove the carts in six months. The carts have since been removed and stacked temporarily on the flats. This is an exceedingly inconvenient situation, and endeavours are being made to secure a better position. The question of filling in Gilder Tank is before a Committee of the Corporation. Regarding the alleged nuisance at the foot of Grant Road Bridge, I have the honour to refer to correspondence ending with Corporation resolution of 21st February 1901.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and that Mr Merwanji be informed that the carts had now been removed from Gilder Street ; that the question of filling in the Gilder Tank was under consideration and that the Commissioner had been informed that the Corporation were strongly of opinion that steps should be taken for requiring a piece of land at the foot of the Grant Road Bridge to be kept clean. Mr. Wadia said they were informed that the nuisance had been in existance from time immemorial but that was no reason that it should be made perpetual. It was the duty of the Health department to remedy the nuisance, when it was brought to their notice.

Mr. A. F. Darwala seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cama asked if the Municipal Solicitors had been consulted before strenously defending the case in face of the admitted nuisance caused by depositing the cutchra carts in public streets.

Dr. Jehangir J Cursetji thought the resolution did not cover the whole ground of their complaint. The indictment made by Mr Merwanji against the Health Department was the illegal and high handed action taken by them against him. What the Corporation had now to consider was whether the high handed action taken by the Department and the expenses incurred by them in defending the action filed against them, had been justified. He proposed an amendment that the Commissioners letter be referred to a Committee with a request to call for all the correspondence on the subject and to investigate and report on the subject matter of the charges made by Mr Merwanji.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta thought they would not gain anything by referring the matter to a Committee. The facts that had been brought to light, were a sufficient condemnation of the action of the Municipal authorities on the matter. It was proved to be a nuisance in a court of law and it was a great pity that it should have been defended. If they wished to record their expression of regret in the matter they could do so now, but no good purpose would be served by referring the matter to a committee.

The amendment was lost and the original motion was carried

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon in the registered office of the company in Esplanade Road, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, when the Director's report for the year ending 30th June last was adopted, which said that the Directors regretted to report that the working of the mill during the first half-year had resulted in a loss of Rs. 35,737-8-4 which was attributed to the mill being closed for the months of July, August, and September, 1900, on account of the high rates of cotton ruling here, consequent upon the failure of cotton crops for want of rains, the depression in the price of yarn in China and here as well, and other like adverse circumstances to the mill industry in general. The directors had the pleasure to report that, notwithstanding the after-effects of the foregoing circumstances, the Company had, during the second half-year under report, made a profit of Rs. 2,905-8-8 after paying all charges. The directors regretted very much the death of their valued colleague, Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, who had been connected with the Board of the Company since its very beginning and as a Chairman for the last four years, and who always assisted them with his long experience and judicious advice. The vacancy thus caused by his death on the Board had been filled up by Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas.

The meeting re-elected Mr Naranjee Dwarkadas and Mr Damoder Lukhmidas as directors and appointed Messrs Roopsing Mathuradas Lowji and Hurjivan Soonderdas as auditors on a remuneration of Rs 125 each. A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the business.

PRISONERS AND GAOLERS.

A WARDER AS LETTER CARRIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Sitaram Morarjee withtaking from the jail a letter of a prisoner to another place without the authority of the Superintendent of the Jail. It appeared that on Saturday last the accused who was a senior warder in charge of the under-trial ward of the Jail took a letter from Alla Ameer Govind, who awaited his trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the Rs. 30,000 theft case, to give it to Alla's mother. A Police sepoy arrested the accused who tore the letter he had in his possession to pieces. A Jailor Bhagvantrao Sao, in his evidence, said writing materials were prohibited to be given to the prisoners and the jail rules prohibited any one from taking a letter from any prisoner and convey it to any other place without the due sanction of the Superintendent of the Jail. These rules were posted on the main-gate of the jail, the accused was well conversant with them. The accused had previously been punished for taking money from prisoners.

Inspector Power said that there was a practice of taking letters from the prisoners of the jail to other places which ought, in the interest of the public, be put a stop to, as it hampered very much the Police in their duty.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	6	10
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	11	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	12	6	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	6	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	9	0
Hospitals	0	3	6
Total	37	37	119
Total plague deaths to date	98,428	83,651	
Same date last year	17	11	141

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The following are the scores made in the second complete round for the miniature silver medals The scores made were a decided improvement on the first round.

The highest aggregate (128) in the first round was made by Major English B.V.R. The has improved on this making 132 in the second round, as he does not elect to take the medal it goes to the next best score 129 made by Vol Lilly white, G.L.P.R.V

1ST ROUND.		2ND ROUND.	
Major English	128	Major English	132
Corpl Veevers	119a	Vol Silly white	129a
Trooper Coates	119	Corpl Veevers	129
S M Penington	117	Trooper Coates	127
Vol Palmer	107b	Segt Walmsley	124
Gnr Hunter	104c	Clr Sergt. Fry	121
Clr Sgt Fry	101	Gnr Murray	105c
Mr Feathetone	100	Mr Featherstone	105b
		Vol Stanley	100

a Winner of of medal open to all members.
b Winners of medals open to those who have joined the club this season.
b winner of medal open to those who have joined the club, this season.
c Winner of medal open to those whothave joined the club since 1-8-01.

NEWS ABOUT THE MAD MULLAH.

According to the despatches, Mr. Mullah has suffered another whipping. Mr. Mullah—whose first name is Madison, corrupted to Mad—is a gentleman of great persistence. He doesn't like the English people, and has no scruples about saying so. Every little while he goes over where they are and dares them to come out in the alley.

Mr. Mullah is a dark man with a hot temper, but he hasn't any science. He's good for a couple of rounds, and then he's no longer in it. And so, when he sees he's getting licked, he gets over the fence and runs like a deer. He believes with the poet, whose name has escaped us, that he who gets in a lick or two and then runs away may live to get in another lick or two some other day. Yes, and like the cat in the adage, he invariably comes back—and has to be licked all over again.

This might seem wearing on some men, but Mr. Mullah appears to thrive on it. Inside of two weeks after every licking you can see him sneaking along the side fence toward J. Bull's summer home in North Africa, with a brick in one hand and a knotted club in the other.

And yet there are worse men than Madison Mullah—although we don't seem to recollect their names just at present.—" Cleveland Plain Dealer."

It is notified that fresh cases of plague have occurred at Constantinople, and that the sort was again declared infected from the 18th instant.

At a Friday's Calcutta tea sale about 19,500 packages were brought forward, most of which passed the hammer. With the exception of Duars teas, which showed appreciably better quality, the selection on offer was not a particularly attractive one so far as quality was concerned, and there was a great scarcity of good liquoring Assams, the demand for which seems to be particularly strong just now. The market showed considerable activity for all grades and qualities ; there was a keen demand existing throughout the sale and tea generally may be quoted dearer ; common kinds moved up several points and a full appreciation of improved quality whenever shown was reflected in the higher prices paid. A large business was done for outside markets, though at the same time Bombay was quieter than usual. Latest advices from the districts continue to report unfavorable weather for yield, and there appears to be no doubt that the deficiency in outturn has increased since the actual figures up to 15th August were published ; we understand similar figures to the 15th instant have been collected by the Association. They will be very interesting and will go a long way to support the impression that the crop this year is likely to be very considerably less than last.

DACOITY AT A SHEEPS-FOLD.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon Mr. Justice Crowe, presiding at the High Court Appellate Side, on Wednesday, considered an appeal in the case of Imperator against Honappa Shiddapa and Ishwarapa Chiddapa, from a decision of Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in August last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced them to rigorous improvement for three years each.

The two appellants and two co-accused were charged with having, with about twenty others, committed a dacoity at the sheep-fold of the complainant and having taken away therefrom about one hundred sheep and some clothes. All the four accused had been identified by some of the complainants, but the Sessions Judge did not attach much weight to this identification unless sufficient property was found with the accused. On the night of the attack, it seemed, besides the complainant Shiddoo, there were four other persons at the place. No. 1 had been identified by three persons. With him was found an ordinary blanket with his other clothes. His mother claimed it as hers, whereas the complainant's father said he got it made two years ago by a man who was now dead. The complainant, said, the Sessions Judge ought to have proved the blaket as his in a better way. He now said it had a white strip half the length ; but if this was the distinguishing mark, he would, the Sessions Judge remarked, have said so at once before the police. The night was moonlight but cloudy, and the accused were not precisely known to the complainant and his men, so the identification wanted better proof in other directions to be believed. The case against No. 2 was weaker still. Nos 3 and 4, the appellants, were identified by four persons ; and in their houses were found several articles, claimed by the complainant, which were hidden in the grass of a thatched wall, while some of them were tied up in a shikari net. Against the appellants was also the evidence of their servant, a boy named Saidya. The latter said all went away on a Thursday afternoon, planning the loot, and returned on Friday morning with thirty two goats. The goats were slaughtered in the afternoon and the hides were sold. One goat and a kid which were sickly, were sold by No 4. The kid soon died and the goat was slaughtered and its hide sold to witness who covered his drum with it. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge No. 4 had played a prominent part in the affiar. Agreeing with the assessors the Sessions Judge acquitted and discharged Nos 1 and 2. The two appellants were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and the appeal was dismissed.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association was held on Saturday in the Mission Church Hall, Dhanji Street. The following resolution was passed re. the late President of U. S. A. All stood up while it was read :—

"The Indian Protestant Christian Community of Bombay, assembled at a public meeting, express their sincere condolence with Mrs McKinley and the American nation in the national loss they have sustained in the untimely death of their late President. They also take this opportunity of expressing their deep gratitude to America for the generous aid given to India and Indian Christians during the terrible famine in which cause, as also in the cause of the B. M. C. A., the late President was deeply interested."

After this, the Rev. T. Davis, C. M. S., read a most exhaustive and useful paper on "The Growth of Missions in Western India during the last decade." The whole of the paper was based on facts and figures brought out by the last census and shewed a remarkable growth of Mission work and the Indian Christian Community in this Presidency.

It is quite probable that this able paper will be published in pamphlet form.

A farewell was then accorded to Mr. Davis who is proceeding home on furlough. Suitable speeches were made by the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, B.D., Prof. N. G. Wellnkar and Mr. T. Bulle, emphasizing the genial nature of the Reverend gentleman and how his dealings with the Indians had not a patronizing air but were perfectly natural. He was thanked for his manifold activities, his part in establishing the Indian Christian Poor Fund for strangers and other services rendered to the community. A small present and garlanding terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—September 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling,

For Consent Decree.

197-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundrawandas vs Ali Mahomed Abbas and others—Tyabjee D and Co

449-01—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw Furdoonjee and others vs Chunilal Dharumdas and others—M H M and Payne G S and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

277-98—In person—Mahomed Hajee Essa vs Hajee Cassum Sulleman and others.

347-00—Edgelow G and W—Masokchund Kapurchand vs Motichand Tulliokchand.

632-00—In person—Amerchund Veerjee and another vs Laljee Bawa and another (Part heard by Justice Crowe.)

125-01—Framjee and D—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawarjung vs Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and others—M and J and M and R.

171-01—Thakurdas and Co—Mahomed Hoosen Hajee Abde Rehman vs Abdulla Hassunbhai and others.

194-51—N M Cama—Tulsidas Mathuradas and others vs Balchund Mulchund and another.

307-01—Malvi H and M—Bai Saraswatibai widow vs Mahadeo Narker Bhugwat and others.

412-01—Jamsetji and R—Bhawajee Dhanajee and others vs Maganlal Bhaichund and others—Wadia and G.

416-01—Smetham B and N—Wm Watson and others vs John Kenny.

425-01—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nandram and others vs Basantlal Sheolal and others—Bicknell M and M.

426-01—Kanga and P—Hurdatrai Nandram vs Basantlal Sheolal and others—Bicknell M and M.

486-01—Smetham B and N—Lewis Alexander Wallace and others vs Bai Chhoribai.

499-01—In person—Miya Ghasey Alaibux vs Kallusing Loosing and others.

515-01—In person—Kalidas Kallianjee and another vs Kalusing Loosing and others.

578-01—Payne G S and M—Jannadas Hurdayal and others vs. Luchmon Chotayial and others.

520-01—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Chunilal Keshrimal and others.

557-01—Ardeshir B and Co—The Aurungabad S and W Co, Ld vs Gumbhampand Akyandya and another—Bhai shanker and K, Mathubhai D and J—For postponment.

558-01—F P Pavri—Hyderali Adamjee and others vs Ramchandra Balaramjee and others.

753-99—Roughton and B—Joosub Ebrahim vs Mariambai widow—Mulla and M.

532-01—Captain and V—Vaisabdas Dayal vs Pragjee Bhanji Joshi.

564-01—Dikshit and D—Scorajmul Joharmull and others vs Govindlal Shriklsandas and others.

517-01—Smetham B and N—Roopa Alta and another vs Bhasker Jussonath Patel—Mantri and B.

Commercial Cause.

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Siduthrai Soojunrai—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

Long Causes.

450-01—Bhaishanker and K—Jamnadas Morarjee vs Morarji Lalji and others—P G S and M and M D and J.

393-01—Payne G S and M—Morarji Lalji vs Rowji Premj and another—M D and J and P G S and M.

222-01—Craigie L and O—Trioumdas Mills Co vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakurdas and Co.

280-01—Craigie L and O—The Triounidas Mills Co vs Dossabhoy Furdoonji Gurdor—Unwalla and V.

345-01—Payne G S and M—Hajee Ahmed Nanoobhai and another vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Unwalla and P.

378-01—Jamsetjee and K—Gangaram Manrook vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M.

279-01—Craigie L and O—The Triounidas Mills Co vs Soondernath Dinanath Khote—Thakurdas and Co.

388-01—In person a pauper—Apolonia vs J A D'Souza and others—Sorabjee and J.

303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and another—R P Mehta.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Jagui Peeru Mahomed and others—Matubhai J and M. and Payne G S and M. For postponment.

239-3365 01—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna Ramkrishna Chole vs The Oriental Life Assurance Co—Ardeshir H D and Co.

The "Figaro" gives particulars of the quarrel leading to the duel in which Prince von Sayn Wittgenstein-Berleberg, a relative of the former German Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, was killed. According to this statement, he was travelling with a lady—a French music-hall singer—to a suburban resort. In Russia the railway carriages are all on the corridor plan. The music-hall star, who was accompanied by a lady friend, made fun of a stranger sitting opposite them, and wondered of what nationality he could be. The stranger said he was a Russian, and asked the lady what her nationality was. She said she came from Paris. He remarked : "Well, I should never have thought it. Parisians have a reputation for politeness." Feeling offended, the lady called Prince von Wittgenstein, who was smoking in the corridor. He came up and insulted the stranger. The latter was "only a tradesman, and hardly "satisfactions-fahig." However, a duel followed, the Prince being fatally shot in the abdomen.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

REPLY OF SIR JOHN ARDAGH.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE EXPULSION OF ALIENS.

The South African Compensation Commission resumed its inquiry on Sept. 2, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Mr. T. Milvain, K. C., presiding.

Sir John Ardagh replied to the contentions of foreign representatives. His statement was of considerable length, and occupied the whole of the day.

THE CHURCH PLOT IN JOHANNESBURG.

At the outset he read a letter with regard to the Church plot in Johannesburg, from Col. Davies, the Military Commissioner of Police there, to the Military Governor, Col. Colin Mackenzie. This letter, which was dated Nov. 16, 1900, stated that the principal mover in the plot was a man named Gambini, an Italian. A secret agent succeeded in eliciting from him that it was the intention of the conspirators to explode a bomb in St. Mary's Church during morning service on Sunday, Nov. 18. The bombs were said to be actually in existence. The agent secreted himself in a house which Gambini visited on Nov. 9, and overheard him state that a man named Prister had manufactured three bombs, which were to be exploded in the church upon the 18th of the month and that everyone would be killed. The suspected men were seen loitering about St. Mary's Church on the 11th inst., and in other respects the statements of the secret agent were verified. Gambini and Prister were arrested with their associates on the 15th inst.

THE BOER ARSENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Sir John then stated that before entering upon a general argument he wished to bring to the notice of the Commission the report of the American military attache with the Boer army, Capt. Karl Reichmann, of the 17th instant. It was an official report, addressed to the American War Department at Washington, and had reference to all the arsenal establishments of the Boer Government. It stated that in 1896, after the Jameson Raid, the firm of Deifos Brothers offered to the Government to erect an ammunition factory, but, General Joubert disapproving, the offer was rejected. In 1898, the same firm proposed to erect a cartridge factory which was also to serve as a training school for metal workers, but it was only after the outbreak of the war that a commission was appointed to look into the proposal and consequently that and other improved workshop, came so late into existence that they fell into the hands of the British almost as soon as they became useful. The principal shops were the workshops of the South African Railway Company in Pretoria, of Messrs. Grunberg and Co., at Johannesburg (the shell factory), of Delfos and Co. at Pretoria and the dynamite factory at Modderfontein. Owing to the employment of neutral foreigners therein, a certain number of the "bona fide" burghers were released to go on commando. The other firms mentioned also rendered the Boer Government great assistance in the manufacture of munitions of war.

THE AMERICAN-IRISH "AMBULANCE."

With regard to the American-Irish ambulance, a surgeon of which had applied for compensation the report stated that on arrival in Pretoria, 45 members divested themselves of the Red Cross and donned the bandolier and Mauser much to the disgust of the Red Cross Society which lodged a strong protest with the Government against such action.

THE EXPULSION OF ALIENS.

Sir John then proceeded to reply to the observations of the foreign representatives. He said under international law every State had the right to expel from its territories aliens whose presence there in was considered dangerous, whether in peace or war. Holland, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and Spain all held to the right of expulsion Apart from the general right, which could be exercised at any time the existence in a country of a state of war conferred upon the belligerents and notably, upon the Commander-in-Chief of an army in the field the right to perform all such acts as were necessary for the safety of his forces and the success of his arms. In war time the exigencies of military operations rendered it impossible to give individuals long notice to quit or furnish them with the amenities available in time of peace. It could only be expected that the expulsions should not be conducted unreasonably or capriciously and that they should not be attended with unnecessary hardship.

THE PRECEDENT OF THE FRANGO-GERMAN WAR.

After the war of 1870-71 the Commission appointed to compensate those who had suffered laid it down that the claimants must have suffered material and direct injury. A hundred and five million francs were claimed by 10,000 claimants ; 7,000 claims were admitted, amounting to 45,000,000 francs, and the award was 23,000,000 francs, less than half the amount which was admitted. Apart from the railway claims, the average private claim was about 100l. It was stated in the report of the Parliamentary Commission that the Bill was in derogation of existing legislation, and was accorded solely as an act of grace. Some of the claimants alleged that they had suffered loss because the military authorities had not allowed them the requisite time to carry away their goods. That was precisely analogous to a very large number of those who had appeared before the present Commission. The Commission under the French law ruled : "We have not hesitated to adopt the same rule as former Commissions, and we have decided that the evacuations (the removals of furniture) ordered by the military authorities should be regarded as indirect damages, and should give no right to indemnification." Under the Republican Government of the National Assembly in 1793, it had been decreed that complete indemnity should be given to those who suffered from the invasion by the enemy, but that was soon found to be totally impracticable and was never carried out. In 1870-71, the National Assembly considering that complete reparation of losses would require a sacrifice out of proportion to the resources of the country, had to admit the principle of partial compensation.

"CLOTHED WITH THE CHARACTER OF AN ENEMY."

Sir John then quoted from the "Law of Nations in War," by Dr. Travers Twiss : "Every naturalized-born subject of a neutral Power will have clothed himself with the character of an enemy's subject by long-continued residence coupled with the intention of remaining in the enemy's country." He also quoted from Dr. Phillimore, Lord Alvanly, and Mr. Justice Storey, of the Supreme Court, to a similar effect. Despatches from Earl Granville to Lord Lyons in 1871 were then read, the purport of which was that the subjects of her Majesty Queen Victoria could not be expected to be compensated, on the ground of their being British subjects for losses which the necessities of war had brought upon them in common with French subjects. A quotation from "Kent's Commentaries" was read, to the effect that a person who was connected with a house of trade in an enemy's country was impressed with a hostile character in reference to so much of his commerce as might be connected with that establishment.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VIEW.

Major Edmonds had made a summary of the claims preferred after the war of 1870-1 for illegal arrest, imprisonment, and expulsion, those claims being analogous to those submitted before the present Commission. They amounted to £1,955,000 while the awards upon them came to £65,000 Count Bismarck as he then was stated that if a conquering belligerent admitted the right of foreigners and neutrals to compensation for the destruction of their property in an invaded State they would open the door to new and inadmissible principles in warfare. Claims for indemnity were submitted to him daily by neutrals holding property in France, which he would never admit." Sir John then proceeded with a description in more minute detail of the nature of the conduct of our own military authorities and contended that the foreign subject of a neutral Government who continued to reside in the country of a belligerent must submit to the inconveniences incident to any necessary operations for the prosecution of the war. His Majesty's Government had invariably declared in reference to complaints addressed to them by British subjects in similar cases to those before the Commission they had no power to interfere to obtain redress

THE LIMITS OF COMPENSATION.

Notwithstanding that sufferers had, in the an equitable ground for claiming indem from some quarter, the question still unsolved whether they were really ent indemnity or compensation and the point international law was concerned, was s category of pious aspiration for alleviating studes of humanity. It was surrounded wi great practical difficulties, the greatest of wh that of defining a limitation for which compe should be awarded and the persons on wh defraying of the compensation should fall. the qualifications to be insisted upon was claimants should come into court with cl and should have obeyed the natural orders issued by the military authorities in dealings with contraband, disobed prohibition of trading with the enemy enemy's property, transmission of lett telegrams or other information usefu refusal to comply with reaso for personal service and in short a for which a British subject m would be equally punishable if alien temporarily subject to the sojourning in the Cape Colon republics. Further Sir John of peace sufferers by accid damage had no remedy a time of war they could ex Liability to compensat ordinary operations of

MOR

Sir John Arda
the subject of

Alexandria Commission, which was international, to the effect that no right of indemnity was to be given for indirect damages, loss of money jewels, plate works and objects of art, or titles and securities of every kind, rents or crops. Another case in point was in regard to the war between Chili and Peru in 1883. The award made amounted to one and a-half per cent. of the claims sent in. Another "cause celebre" was the Don Pacifico case. Don Pacifico was a British subject, a Portuguese Jew, who had been in Greece during certain turbulent operations in 1849 and claimed an enormous amount of compensation. He was backed by her Majesty's Government, but the claim was repudiated by Greece, and Lord Stanley, who subsequently became Lord Derby carried a hostile motion against the Government on the point. Lord Stanley stated that he did not think that Governments were bound the strict sense of the word to indemnify foreigners who had experienced losses arising from "force majeure."

"HARSH, CAPRICIOUS, AND UNREASONABLE."

EXPULSIONS.

With regard to the harshness and unreasonableness of the treatment of the foreigners deported, a law-abiding neutral should be treated with the utmost consideration, while a notorious partisan of the enemy might be guarded in strict custody. A person possessing no property and no regular means of subsistance, as was the case with many of the claimants, would not suffer by being deported at short notice, while an miner who owned horses, land, cattle, &c., or who had regular employment might be subjected to very considerable loss by summary deportation. But if the manner of expulsion was neither unreasonable, capricious, nor harsh, no title to compensation as a matter of right could be entertained.

LOSS OF NATIONALITY.

Sir John then quoted from the laws of Austria to the effect that Hungarian nationality is lost by being liberated from allegiance, by decision of the authorities by absence, by legitimation and by marriage. Any Hungarian subject who resided outside the lands of the Hungarian Crown for 10 years lost his nationality. In Germany a similar law existed.

With respect to Italy citizenship was lost by formal renunciation and subsequent emigration by naturalisation in a foreign country by employment in the service of a foreign State without previous permission, or by entry into the military service of a foreign Power As to the oath of neutrality to the British, that was merely a form of parole, and was usually followed by the issue of a residential pass. The privileges of parole, and the protection afforded by the pass were revocable by the authority which granted them on reasonable grounds The reading of extracts from Vastel and Calvo to that effect brought Sir John's comprehensive statement to a close.

On Sept. 3, a Mrs. Helen Miller, a German subject, who had been a housekeeper and dressmaker in Johannesburg appeared personally in support of a claim she had presented, but as it appeared that she had not been deported the Commissioners decided that her case was outside their jurisdiction

A Reuter telegram from Paris, dated Sept. 3, says:—A communication is published here to-day from M. August Prister, the chemical engineer who was mentioned in the letter from the Military Commissioner of Police of Johannesburg, read at yesterday's sitting of the South African Compensation Commission in London as having manufactured three bombs which were to be used for the Johannesburg church plot. M. Prister says :—I have not ceased to protest energetically against the infamous charge brought against me without being able to obtain hearing. As a protest against my unjust arrest I have placed before the London Commission of inquiry a claim for idemnity which is very warmly supported by my (the Austrian) Government, and I now only await word from the Commission in order to appear before it.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September, 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut M H Anderson, 3rd Bo Cavy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt W F Newnham, 4th Bo Cavy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bo for employment on Plague duty.

Lieut G Mourel, 1st Battn. Wiltshire Regt, was temporarily employed on plague duty, under the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, from the 6th July to the 25th Aug 1901, and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 26th Aug 1901.

Lieut-Col D S E Bain, I M S (Madras), Civil Surg of Coorg is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th Sept 1901.

Major F C Pereira, M B., I M S (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Coorg, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col D S E Bain, I M S (Madras) or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the dates noted against their names :—Capt A H Coke, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, a Comt in the Burma Military Police, 12th Aug 1901 ; and Capt C L Gregory, 19th Bengal Lancers, Personal Asst to the Depy Insp Genl of Military Police, Burma, 14th Aug 1901,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept :—To fill an existing vacancy, and with effect from the 25th May 1901.—Capt P Z Cox, I S C, an offg Political Asst of the 4th class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Captain C G Windham, I S C, an officiating Political Asst of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class ; Lieut A L Jacob, I S C, an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class and Lt A D G Ramsay, I S C, a Political Asst to the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr John Zuberbubler, as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Bombay.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Monsieur S Booys as incharge of the Consulate Genl for Belgium Bombay.

Capt A B Dew, I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd (offg 1st) class, is granted privilege for 2 months and 14 days with effect leave from the 4th Oct 1901, and is also granted furlough for ten months and thirteen days, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E O'Conor, C I E, Director Genl of Statistics, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th of Sept 1901.

Mr J A Robertson is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Director Genl of Statistics during the absence on privilege leave of Mr O'Conor, or until further orders.

Mr H Alexander Somerset, C I E Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade is appointed Depy Postmaster Genl, 3rd grade, sub pro tem and is placed in charge of the Rajputana Circle, with effect from the 14th Sept 1901,

INDIAN MEDICAL SER

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. NIKOLA TESLA, the well-known American electrician, like many other devotees of study and research who can afford it, has practically retired from the world to the seclusion of a cabin and laboratory high on the mountains of Colorado, where in a healthy atmosphere and undisturbed by curious, idle, or inconsiderate visitors, he can enjoy the uninterrupted peace which is so absolutely necessary to original thinkers and workers. Here of late he has been working out his new wireless telegraphy, and it is now about to be tried on a large scale at Wardenclyffe, nine miles from Port Jefferson, Long Island.

Some 200 acres of land have been acquired for the station and factory. The main building will contain a 350 horse-power electric plant, which, we suppose, will supply the electricity required for the telegraph. Tesla hopes by means of a chain of such stations to send wireless messages to all parts of the world. The idea of telegraphing over the earth without wires has been a dream of Tesla for a good many years. The present writer remembers that he spoke of it to him personally during a visit to this country before Marconi came into notice.

Mr. W. B. Beattie, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Division of Botany) has made experiments on the extermination of insects infesting green-house plants and households. They have led to the conclusion that 1-10th gramme of 98 per cent. cyanide of potassium volatilised per cubic foot of space, if allowed to remain in a house for not less than three hours, will distroy all cockroaches and similar insects—for example, flies, centipedes, and spiders. Even mice were killed by the fumigation of a building in this way for a night.

This use of hydrocyanic acid, however, should be attended with special care, as it is a poisonous gas. It might be dangerous to fumigate a building where groceries, meats, dried fruits, or prepared foods were kept. Air containing more than 25 per cent. of the gas is also inflammable. Persons should avoid even the odour of the gas, and the cyanide should not come into contact with the skin. Any break of the skin should be covered with court plaster to keep the gas or the cyanide from contact with the flesh, lest it should poison the blood. Moreover, the gas can penetrate brick walls.

The Post Office, we learn, have been making experiments between London and Glasgow with a new system of telegraphy invented by Mercadier, by which twelve messages can be sent over the same wire simultaneously, and the number can be doubled by the duplex method of transmission. Each message is sent by a vibratory current of a certain period, and it is received by telephones tuned to the vibrations.

An American scientific journal, on the assumption that Columbia will defend the Cup this year as last, compares her with Shamrock II., which is taken to be 12 minutes faster than Shamrock I in a club-topsail breeze on a 30 mile course. The Columbia beat Shamrock I by 10 minutes at the most, but it is expected that her skipper and crew will be able to get a few more minutes out of her this year, so that the coming contest is regarded as likely to be close and worth going far to see.

Yellow glass is coming more and more into use for fixed signals on the American railways. The latest installation on the line from Marion to Galion (between the Erie and "Big Four" systems) is likely to test its merits in a fog. An objection raised against it is that in thick weather a tired engine-driver might mistake a yellow for a red light.

M. Montfet, struck with the fact that tuberculoses is much more common in France than England, although the climate here is not so good as in France, has been led from a consideration of the English and French workman's diet to conclude that the inferiority of the latter in point of nourishment is to blame. The French workman is not well nourished, and however little he is addicted to alcoholic liquors his constitution does not resist the disease.

A pocket telemeter has been invented by M. Quinemant, and brought out by M. Pouech, 314, Rue des Pyrenees, Paris. It is like a pocket-book, with mirrors for pages, and the distance is estimated by the reflections of the object.

The German Etat-major in their travels through the Empire lately, have used automobiles and motor-cycles almost exclusively, to the advantage of the service. The coming French and German manœuvres will be interesting for the display of military automobiles. The Italian Minister of War is having a special army motor-car designed and built; prizes will be given for the best military automobiles and thus the army will not require to spend large sums on improvements.

In Connecticut the speed of automobiles is limited to 12 miles an hour in cities and 15 on country roads. If the driver of a horse holds up his hand to an approaching automobile the operator must stop immediately. There is a penalty not exceeding dls 200.

M. Jaulin in "Journal Telegraphique" describes a new recorder of messages by long submarine cables which, he states, gave more than three letters for every two given by the well-known "Siphon recorder" of Lord Kelvin when tried on an Atlantic cable. A very fine wire between the poles of an electromagnet is illuminated so as to throw a shadow on the travelling photographic slip of paper. The signal current from the cable passes through the wire, deflecting it to one side or the other, and the shadow of the wire on the sensitive slip, after development, gives the record of the message.

An American writer proposes the establishment of an American Senate of Science, formed on the lines of the political Senate of the nation. It would consist of delegates from the various scientific bodies of the country and its functions would be (1) to co-ordinate scientific interests and progress, (2) to represent science in its broader aspects on behalf of the country, (3) to form a nucleus for scientific congresses national and international, (4) to fulfil any other duties connected with its own maintenance and scientific interests. The American Association for the advancement of science is regarded as a suitable nucleus for the proposed organisation.

Arizona is a very dry and arid State, but irrigation would make it fertile if it had an opening to the sea. This has now been provided by a new line of steamers on the Colorado River from Yuma, California. It is intended to dredge the river so that ocean steamers will be able to go as far as Yuma.

The Agricultural Society of Italy offer a prize of about £40 (open to all-comers) for a trustworthy method of ascertaining the quality of sulphur, and of mixtures of sulphur with sulphate of copper. Sulphur is largely used in Italy for diseases of plants and much of it sold is of inferior quality.

...aeckel, of Jena, the well-known bio-...bstle of Darwin, announces that owing ...age, and pressure of work, he will not ...le to attend any scientific congresses ...ublic addresses.

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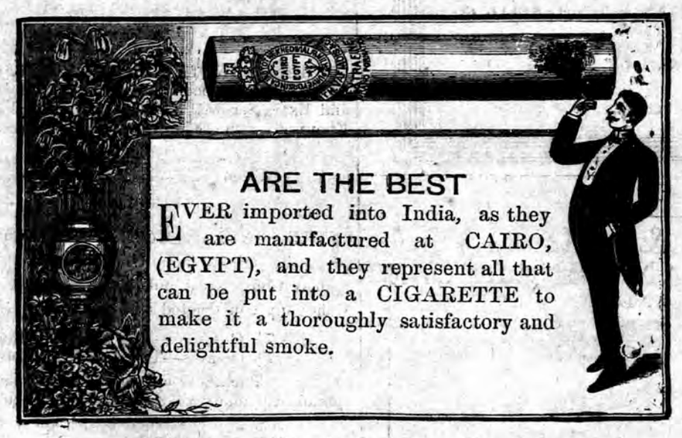

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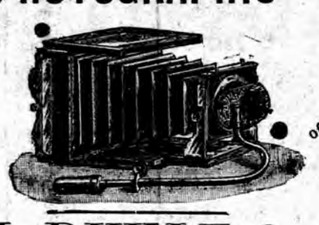

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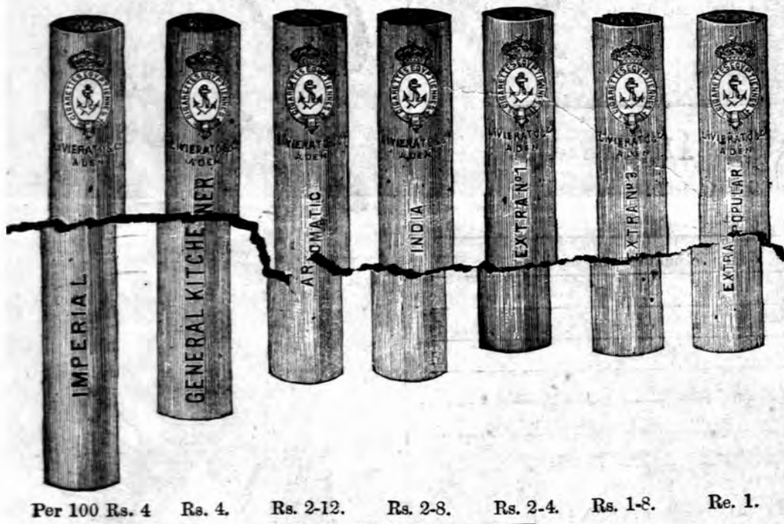

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Highest Award Paris Exhibition 1900.

A. P. 3.—THE PATENT AIR-TIGHT ICE BOX.

This is the latest invention, most useful pattern for securing ice. Made of best tinned steel and zinc sheet. Quite air-tight. The box is divided into two parts, the upper for ice and lower for soda and whisky bottles. Ice melts in a very small quantity. Japanned, best brilliant grained oak outside.

Sizes—25 by 14 by 20 in. for 24 bottles... Rs.
„ —10½ by 14 by 16½ in. for 12
„ —18½ by 12 by 13½ in. for 6
„ —14½ by 12 by 12½ in. for 4
„ —13½ by 9 by 10½ in. for 2

Terms—Cash with order
CAUTION.—As a firm has be... with names similar to ours in ... Constituents and Purch... rite our ... void...

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIM...
IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
(LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.)
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